

KOREA
INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH
AND
SOCIAL
AFFAIRS

2010 KIHASA
Annual Report

President's Message

The year 2010 was in many ways a year to remember. It was the year when the Korean economy, with a growth rate on the order of 5 percent, rose above the global economic crisis that had transpired two years earlier. Korea's hosting of the G20 and its remarkable feat at the Winter Olympic Games greatly added to the visibility of the country and filled the heart of every Korean with pride and elation. But by no means has the year 2010 gone by unaccompanied by incidents of dismaying, even appalling, cruelty, of which I deem it improper to speak in these pages. It was yet another year in which we witnessed the woes of those whom growth and development leave behind, who, left in the margins of our society, find it hard to even eke out a living and for whom the future is a synonym for apprehension.

In and between upbeats and downbeats throughout the year, we at the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) have never lost sight of who we are, what we are here for, and who we should become. To this I attest with the 180 reports KIHASA brought to completion in the year preceding its 40th anniversary. Our research effort gravitated towards several overarching themes: forward-looking responses to low fertility and aging; complementary development of health and welfare policies on middle-income and low-income groups; a Fair Korea through social integration; and shift of the focus of health policy from curative treatment to preventive care.

Korea's socioeconomic future will have to face and rise to challenges revolving around the issues of population aging, low birthrate, and the rich-and-poor gap. In many multidisciplinary research studies they conducted, KIHASA researchers identified socioeconomic factors responsible for low fertility and crystallized evidence-based policy prescriptions to reverse the current trend of declining birthrate. Some of the in-depth surveys we carried out on an extensive scale in 2010 brought to light various facets of Korean baby boomers, a cohort of 7 million people born in the years between 1955 and 1963, whose concerns over their imminent retirement and the wellbeing of their families thereafter had been thinly addressed at best. The outcomes of these surveys served, as intended, as a recipe for the second Five-Year Basic Plan for an Aging Korea, on which the government embarked this year. In the year that also marked the decennial of the National Basic Livelihood Security, KIHASA delved into how the minimum guarantee scheme performed since its inception and what it further should and could do to help narrow the gaping income divide. The question of how to meet the increasing welfare demand in a more proactive and sustainable way spurred KIHASA researchers to probe Korea's social insurance and welfare financing capacity. A considerable part of the effort we exerted to help gear the focus of health policy attention to preventive care culminated in a variety of initiatives ranging from the Health Expo 2010 to pilot projects on health impact assessment, and from studies of health policy measures in response to climate changes to surveys and research projects whose objective it was to contribute to equitable distribution of health resources across the country.

In his poem entitled "Two Fragments of My Thought," Jeong Yak-yong, the 18th-to-19th century thinker best known for his pragmatism, writes thus:

To the world I lift my head, and look;
Only to find few minds like the rising sun
So taken is everyone to taking after everyone else
No leeway is left for discerning essence from husk

The sociologist Jan Szczepanski typifies modern intellectuals into: creators of knowledge makeup; builders of aesthetic values; those who translate theoretical knowledge into practical solutions; ideologues who help initiate social and political representative groups, and critics who annotate the works of note of other authors. While penning this in pensive quietude I wonder where we researchers of KIHASA, a national think tank, belong.

Here we proudly present this Annual Report, a nutshell of what we did in 2010. Not that I am not aware of all the nooks where the possibility of errors and loose justification is not altogether precluded. As this year moves on away from the last, however, we cannot afford to brook further delay. After all, the reservation I have about the possibility of this report being erroneous in some places gives way to my rather optimistic determination to see to it that our next Annual Report will be closer to our idea of what a perfect annual report should look like. I extend my gratitude to all KIHASA researchers for their hard work and to the government officials and outside experts who gave us invaluable support in all possible ways in all we did last year.

March 2011

Yongha Kim



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- Improving National Diet by Promoting the Nutrition Management of Institutional Foodservice
- Study on the Effective Regulatory Impact Analysis of Food Safety
- Mid-to-long-term Plan for the Monitoring of Risk Substances in Foods
- The Current Status of the National Health Insurance and Its Future Tasks
- The Effects of Catastrophic Health Expenditure on Poverty
- Comparative Analysis of International Financial Market and its Implication on the Foreign Investment of the National Pension Fund of Korea
- Basic Directions of Korea's Welfare Policy for Social Cohesion
- A Study on the Public Supports for the Third Sector in Korea
- The Assessment of Income Support in the National Basic Livelihood Security System
- Evaluation and Reorganization of the Housing Welfare Policies
- Assessment and Strategies for Improving the Policy on Self-reliance
- 2010 Poverty Statistics Yearbook
- Analysis on the Trends of the OECD Countries' Poverty Policies
- A study on Analysis of poverty reduction and income redistribution effects of benefit systems of EITC and the Strategy for Connection between EITC and Income maintenance programs
- International Comparison on Child Welfare Policies: Focusing on Types and Effectiveness
- A study on the national minimum standards of public social services: focused on personal care services
- A Study on Developing a User-oriented Social Service System
- Study on welfare policy for realization of integrated society of disabled persons :

Interim review of the welfare aspect of the 5-year plan for advancement of policies on disabled persons

- Invigorating of Volunteer Activities for the Expansion of Private Welfare Resource
- A Study on Possible Causes of Suicide and Its Countermeasures
- Analysis and Projection of Changes in the Lives of Elderly Koreans
- Improvement Plan for Health and Welfare Statistics
- A Study for the Standardization Policy of Health and Welfare Statistics : Focus on Management of Metadata Information
- Korea' Health and Welfare Trends 2010
- A Study of Locality-based Health Statistics Production
- Study on Relationship between Change in Life Course and Fertility Behavior
- A Study on Changes in Marriage Patterns and Their Impact on the Fertility
- A Study on the Causal Relationship between Changes in Values and Childbirth
- A Study of the Relationship between Value of Children, Fertility, and Life Expectancy
- A Study of Low Fertility on the Income Distribution and Economic Growth
- The Effects of a Decline in Fertility and an Aging Population on Family Structure and Quality of Life in Korea
- Estimation of the Cost of Children and Policy Implications
- Reform of Social Insurance in Times of Low-fertility and Population Aging
- Korea's Population Policy: History and Future
- Issues and Policy Proposal on Domestic Adoption in Korea
- Policy Issues on Abortion in Korea
- Evaluation of the National Supporting Program for Infertility Couples and Future Policy Directions in Korea
- Strategies for Workforce Utilization in Times of Low Fertility, Population Aging and Labor Shortage
- Evaluation on Effectiveness of Policies in Response to Low Fertility
- Development of Statistical Database and Information System on Aged Society and Low-fertility
- Policy Challenges posed by Emerging 'New Class of Older Persons'
- Baby Boomers Demographic Profiles and Welfare Needs
- Analyzing Work and Leisure Pattern of Near-elderly Adults
- Current Situations of Health Status and Future Needs of Long-Term Care Utilization of Baby-boomers and Policy Issues
- The Consumption Patterns of the New Elderly and Their Implications for Age-friendly Industries
- 2010 Social Budget Analysis
- 2010 Policy Agenda for Social Expenditure

KIHASA

Contents

- Establishing Social Expenditure Database(Forth Year): With Special Reference to Utility of DB
- Social Expenditure of Local Government and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relationship
- Welfare Governance: Theoretical Perspectives and Tasks Ahead
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- Financial Evaluation of National Health Insurance System
- Health Impact Assessment and Capacity Building in Healthy Cities in Korea
- Health Impact Assessment and Capacity Building in Healthy Cities in Korea
- Health Impact assesment Database
- Health Impact Assessment of Healthy Villages
- Development and Management of Monitoring System to Improve the Efficiency of Health Care Resources Allocation :
Health Care Resources, Korea, 2010
- Monitoring of the Social and Health Dimensions of Climate Change
- Study on Establishing Preventive Welfare System And Integrated Case Management For Vulnerable Families,
Families in Crisis, and Multicultural Families: 1st Year
- Social Safety Nets in Selected Asian Countries
- Fifth Wave Korea Welfare Panel Study: Descriptive Report
- An In-depth Study of 2009 Korea Welfare Panel Study - Analyzing Social Indicators
- A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2008
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- 2010 Development and Operation of Gateway system for Internet Health Information
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About KIHASA

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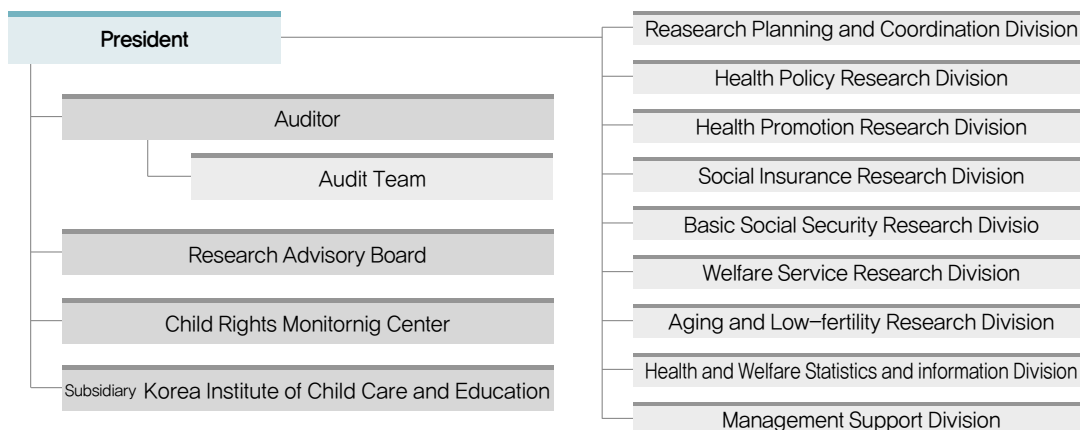


1. Mission and Organization Chart

* Mission

KIHASA is premised on the belief that robust research evidence leads to better policy decisions and, ultimately, to improved living conditions for people. As such, KIHASA pursues the two-fold remit of providing empirical and analytical bases for short- and long-term policy making in health and welfare and facilitating the public's understanding of policy issues that concern them.

* Organization Chart



2. Research Divisions and Staff

* KIHASA Staff

	Categories	Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
Research Staff	Research Fellows	58	82
	Researchers	24	
Specialists Staff	Senior Specialists	4	9
	Specialists	5	
Managerial Staff	Senior Managerial Staff	7	16
	Managerial Staff	9	
Total		108	

* Board of Directions



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Health Policy Research Division

The primary aim of the division is to improve both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the current health care system and facilitate integrated delivery of health care services. For this, researchers look into the characteristics of people with complex and chronic health care needs and ways to increase the efficiency in the allocation of workforce and resources for the enhancement of community health care. How to raise the financial sustainability of health care is also one of the thematic issues that the division works on. Another focus is on improving access of socially vulnerable populations to health services and reducing health disparities by socioeconomic factors. The division also works to improve pharmaceutical policy by closely examining the economic impact that the market entrance of new drugs has on people's health care use and national health expenditure.

■ Core research staff

Name	Position	Research Area	E-Mail
Youngho Oh	Director	Health Policy and Management Health Workforce Planning	ohyho@kihasa.re.kr
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Health Promotion Research Division

The goal of the division is to increase people's health promotion practice and improve food and nutrition policy. The work here includes studying policy strategies to reduce and prevent health risk behaviors and to promote healthy behaviors in a multifaceted way. The division is responsible for evaluating policies, programs and interventions designed to encourage people's health behavior with respect in particular to smoking cessation and obesity prevention. Research and national surveys into food safety and nutrition issues are also part and parcel of its work.

■ Core research staff

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Social Insurance Research Division

The division's quest is for a new social insurance architecture where the country's pension and health insurance schemes will be more sustainable and efficient than they are now. Here the work is about developing concrete proposals for the reform of social insurance programs in a way to arrive at cost-effective solutions to the multi-layered problems created by our aging population and rapid socioeconomic changes. Every solution that the division proposes is drawn up in a way to fit the context of the national economy. The effect of social welfare spending on poverty reduction and economic growth is another research theme that interests the division.

■ Core research staff

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Basic Social Security Research Division

Government policies that improve the lives of low-income families are a central concern to the division. In addition to working on ways to make public assistance more equitable and efficient, the division explores ways of helping socially vulnerable groups become self-sufficient. Factors responsible for entry into poverty and exit therefrom have been of particular research interest. The role of cash assistance and of other public assistance modalities as means of poverty reduction is also a subject that researchers here are keen to explore. Other responsibilities of the division include the monitoring, evaluating and studying of the delivery of the National Basic Living Security.

■ Core research staff

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Welfare Service Research Division

The division works on a wide range of policy issues. Here researchers conduct policy assessments, program evaluations, and research studies concerning the welfare needs of vulnerable children, families, and the disabled. Also, the division is at work to find policy options to relieve family caregivers' burden, safeguard children's rights and help underprivileged children break the cycle of poverty.

■ Core research staff

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Aging and Low-fertility Research Division

Proper policy responses to population aging require research efforts on a grand scale. Here, work includes demographic forecasting and exploring socioeconomic implications of low fertility and aging. This is a way to understand how an aging population affects work, family and social networks, and how the delivery of long-term care services and government support should be provided. The division also puts its utmost into finding ways to develop the socioeconomic structures that are conducive to taking advantage of the opportunities underlying an aging society.

■ Core research staff

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Health and Welfare Statistics and Information Division

Drawing on highly sophisticated survey methods, the Division produces reliable statistics and indicators on national health and welfare status, and provides them to a wide variety of stakeholders including the government, decision-makers, the academia, international organizations, and the public. The division is also continuing to work with statistical institutions from home and abroad on ways to improve the management of health and welfare statistics. A prominent example in this regard is the effort it exerts to manage panel surveys and other surveys in an integrated manner, with a view to raising the quality of both surveys and research. To better the understanding of people on their health and welfare situations, the division is at work to establish a system of survey data delivery for the public. In addition, it actively supports, with its wide-ranging databases, not only in-house projects, but also those conducted by outside researchers and organizations.

■ Core research staff

Name	Position	Research Area	E-Mail
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3. Outreach and Collaboration

We take the outreach of our research seriously. It is because our work is not only for our clients, but for the public as a whole, the ultimate “end-users.” Making the work we do known to the public is integral in translating it into policy and practice. We want our reports to be occasions for increasing the public’s knowledge base concerning issues that concern them. Going beyond merely publishing our work for an audience of clients and peers, we sponsor and hold policy forums and hearings on a regular basis to exchange ideas and facilitate a better public understanding of our work and government policies. Also, our researchers frequently contribute op-ed articles to major newspapers and disseminate their research findings via media comments, lectures, and interviews.

Further, KIHASA has actively promoted and engaged in joint research projects with a broad range of research organizations and academic communities from around the world, sharing and exchanging ideas, experience and knowledge. Our recent research partners include: East-West Center (EWC), Hawaii; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); International Social Security Association (ISSA); National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR), Japan; National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Japan; Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning (TPIFP); World Health Organization (WHO); the World Bank (IBRD) the OECD; the Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China Population Research Center, University of Texas at Austin; National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; and UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

KIHASA is strongly committed to forging research partnerships and collaborations that strengthens our prominence on the world stage. We go on helping policy making and advancing knowledge.





4. Library and Publications

* Library

KIHASA's library holds a large collection of professional publications and academic journals on health care, social welfare, social security, population and family planning. It maintains nearly 50,000 volumes of monographs, research papers, dissertations, and conference proceedings, and a collection of over 750 periodicals in 25,000 volumes and 300 CD-ROM titles. The library also provides a database of more than 9,000 journals. The library is open to the public, 9am to 6pm, Monday to Friday, by appointment. Visitors may make reference use of the library holdings and have online access to articles in the database collection.

For appointment and help:

Phone: 02-380-8229

E-mail: library@kihasa.re.kr

KIHASA Digital Library



<http://library.kihasa.re.kr>

* Publications

KIHASA produces over 200 publications yearly in a variety of formats. They cover the gamut of social policy issues that require consideration and solutions.

⇒ Research Reports

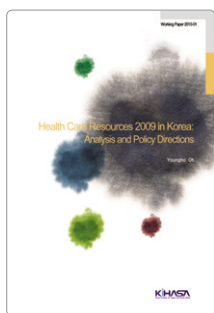
serve as a contribution to the state of knowledge. Their forte is that they are theoretically-grounded and methodologically rigorous. They define problems and present the findings to academics, the research community, and policy makers, helping them see issues from multiple perspectives.



⇒ Intended to contribute to informed decision making, **Policy Reports** explore current policy issues and provide analyses and solutions that are highly specific to the needs of policy makers and lawmakers.



- ⇒ Slim in form and pithy in substance, **Working Papers** highlight the development, key findings of work in progress.

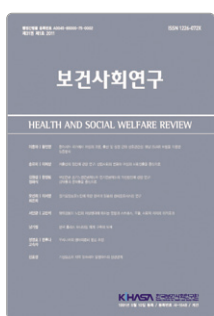


health and welfare in a pamphlet format that is fully digestible in one brief sitting.



⇒ Periodicals

- **Health and Social Welfare Review**, an academic journal open to submissions written in English and Korean, is published twice a year.



- ⇒ Health and Welfare Forum is a monthly designed to share with readers the latest findings from KIHASA's current research projects.



- ⇒ Issue and Focus is Published weekly for both policy makers and policy consumers, Health and Welfare Issues and Focus covers new and emerging issues in

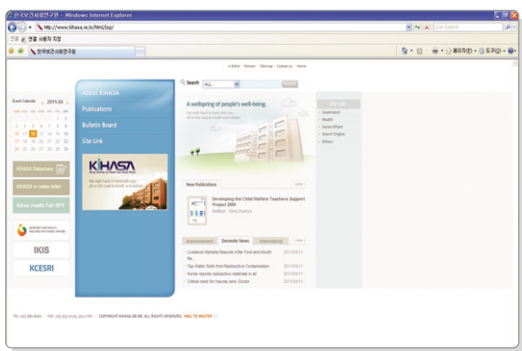
5. KIHASA Websites

* KIHASA website(<http://www.kihasa.re.kr>)

It provides access to the full text of KIHASA publications, including periodicals. In addition, you can receive weekly KIHASA Webzine by signing up to join the KIHASA's mailing list through our website.

* Health Guide(<http://www.hp.go.kr>)

Health Guide provides a wealth of most updated health information. Topics on the Health Guide cover virtually every conceivable aspect of today's healthcare in Korea, including disease prevention strategies, drug information, and hospital administration. Also, this is an excellent storehouse of health statistics and education materials, newspaper and broadcast reports, professional views, research outcomes, webzines, self-diagnosis tools, and question-and-answer services.



* Geumyeon Gillajabi

(<http://nosmokeguide.or.kr>)

Korea's high rate of smokers put the health of many of its people in jeopardy, which called for an effort to implement a national smoking cessation program. An integral part of this effort was the establishment in 2001 of the portal site Geumyeon Gillajabi. A rich wellspring of smoking cessation information, Geumyeon Gillajabi features, to cite just a few among many others, virtual smoking cessation classes for different groups of smokers, e-counseling, professional columns, and no-smoking webzine.



* Healthpark(<http://www.healthpark.or.kr>)

The Internet has made it easier and faster to find health information but the flipside of such convenience is that much of Internet information is unreliable and misleading at best. Healthpark is a trusted website where users can find to-the-point and reliable health information without having to surf through one site after another.



II

**Research Projects
in 2010**

Improving Regional Health Care System in Korea

Project Head **Sangyoung Lee, Ph.D**

The regional health care system in Korea faces emerging challenges of population ageing and increased number of the elderly, an increase in chronic diseases, deteriorated environment, and increased demand for improved regional health care services.

In order to meet these challenges, it is emphasized that preventive health care and health promotion services through regional health care system should be reinforced in a way that meets clients' demand.

The reinforcement of regional health care system, however, requires overcoming various problems concerning the efficiency of national health resource utilization and financing.

This report attempts to help resolve these problems by proposing to strengthen partnership with private sectors, which is expected to lead to an enhanced quality of service as well. The partnership may make it possible to introduce the concept of competition in providing regional health care services.

In addition, this report provides policy

measures to promote horizontal and vertical linkage among service providers: health related administration units in city and province offices, health centers, health center branches, and community health practitioners.

Policy Measures to Enhance Access to Drugs for Rare Diseases

Project Head **Sylvia Park, Ph.D**

This study explored the concepts and issues surrounding rare disease and orphan medicines from the perspective of resource allocation in health care, and suggests policy measures to rationally ensure access to and availability of orphan medicines.

Advances in health technology have led to enhanced diagnosis of rare diseases and increasing orphan drug development. Most orphan drugs are expensive on a per patient basis and so increase economic burden to third-party payers as well as individual patients. Given the limited health care resources and budget, there have been increasing concerns with regard to reimbursement and pricing of orphan drugs in health care system.

Orphan drugs have several distinct characteristics that may distinguish them from other new drugs, including life-threatening condition, high cost and lack of evidence. However, most of those issues are not unique to orphan drugs but have been reviewed and discussed in health care priority setting. Therefore, when addressing reimbursement

issues in National Health Insurance, which is intended for the whole population, orphan drugs should be reviewed and evaluated under the same principle that are applied to other new drugs. When it comes to whether a drug should be funded, the severity of the disease the drug aims to treat and its expected benefit should come before the 'rarity of the disease'.

The small number of patients with rare diseases makes it difficult for pharmaceutical companies to conduct large randomized controlled trials. Lack of evidence on the clinical effectiveness of orphan drugs and their very high price make decisions on pricing even more difficult in health insurance system. To address the financial risk in pricing orphan drugs with limited evidence, third-party payers need various strategies for price negotiation and risk-sharing agreement with drug companies. Evidence development in real world as a condition of coverage could be considered to promote evidence-based reimbursement of orphan drugs which is expected to grow rapidly in pharmaceutical market.

For patients who need expensive and life saving orphan drugs rejected for reimbursement in treating their serious rare conditions, a separate funding mechanism outside the National Health Insurance will be helpful.

Overseas Health Market Exploration: Survey on the Effect of investment and Mid-to-Long-term Strategies

Project Head **Jaegoog Jo, Ph.D**

* Objectives

- ⇒ The objectives of this study are to collect information about China, Singapore, Malaysia and other countries to attract foreign patients, to assess the effect of the investment of Attracting foreign patients in Korea, and to provide short-term and long-term policy of attracting foreign patients.

* Methods

- ⇒ Conducting domestic and international research literature, collecting information about attraction of foreign patients from domestic medical institutions, KOTRA, the Korea Tourism Organization, Korea Health Industry Development Institute, and related Associations.
- ⇒ Collecting also information about attraction of foreign patients from scholars through workshops and meetings.

* Results of the survey

- ⇒ Mongolian medical doctors preferred US and China to Korea to select appropriate countries to cure diseases. The reasons are the high level of medical services, the latest equipment and facilities, the easy communications. Korea, on the other hand, to the general public is most preferred. The reasons are the high level of medical services, possession of the latest equipment and facilities, accessibility, and communications.
- ⇒ The production inducement effect of attracting foreign patients would be above 340 billion won, and inductive effect of employment and hiring would be above 4,100 people and 2,800 people, respectively. Such effects may have been under-estimated, because the costs of travel overseas and staying in Korea, including patients and their families, were also likely to underestimate.

* Policy implications

- ⇒ As short-term strategies, we proposed collecting information of the target countries through a variety of methods, correct institutional reporting of information about attracting foreign patients, adjustment of the positions and roles between central government departments and municipalities, and a complement to medical visa program.
- ⇒ As mid-to-long-term strategies, we also proposed sustainable expansion of infrastructure, attracting foreign patients at home and abroad through a network configuration enabled, and the overseas expansion of domestic medical institutions for the post-care services.

Mid-to-long-term Plans for Increasing Social Recognition of Risk Factors in Food Safety Management

Project Head **Kee-Hey Chung, Ph.D**

* Purpose

This paper is aimed at crafting an agenda and policy options on social risks in food safety.

* This study will include;

- ⇒ Social risk agenda for the food safety sector
- ⇒ Theoretical review of social risks in the food industry
- ⇒ The characteristics, current status, and impact of each risk
- ⇒ Risk evaluation indicators

- ⇒ Risk evaluation and possibility to create related risks
- ⇒ Current risk governance
- ⇒ Risk management in foreign countries and suggestions
- ⇒ Policy suggestions to reduce risks
- ⇒ Mid and long-term management strategies and specific project planning for risk reduction

* Policy suggestions to reduce risks

Policy suggestions for risk reduction are summarized in <Table 1> below:

<Table 1> Policy Suggestions for Risk Reduction

Category	Policy Suggestion
Food Poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of laws and organization • Expansion of the scope of food poisoning management • Improvement of food poisoning control system
GM Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the appropriateness of evaluation methods • A plan after the expansion of the labeling
Imported Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense supervision on importers • Amendment in inspection items (hazardous factor-centered) • Designation of specific inspection items by country • Expansion of the ratio of random sampling • Focus on collecting preliminary information and increase in the number of food & drug administrators

* Mid and long-term management strategies for reduction of risks

Mid and long-term management strategies for risk reduction are summarized in <Table 2>.

<Table 2> Mid and Long-term Management Strategies for Risk Reduction

Category	Mid and Long-term Strategy
Food Poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.0 persons in terms of the number of food poisoning patients per 100,000 people by 2020 • Expansion of the scope of food poisoning management (ex: school facilities, military meal service, etc.) • Establishment of a response plan to the cause of foodborne diseases • Promotion of the food poisoning management projects
GM Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the appropriateness of evaluation methods • Minimization of confusion such as standardization of the use of terms • Development of legal grounds through amendment of the related laws • Expansion of labeling and improvement of management
Imported Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the ratio of random sampling • Increase in the number of food & drug administrators • Designation of specific inspection items by country

Improving National Diet by Promoting the Nutrition Management of Institutional Foodservice

Project Head **Hye-Ryun Kim, Ph.D**

In its rapid transition to an industrialized society, Korea has seen changes in people's lifestyle and increases in nuclear families. In the process, with the demand for convenience growing, more people are using institutional foodservice for longer period time than before. Institutional foodservice now has become an important part of people's dietary life, making its management all the more important for national health.

Approximately over 10 million people, more than 20% of the population, are estimated to have at least one meal a day provided by institutional foodservice at schools, companies, childcare facilities, kindergartens, hospitals, welfare service facilities, and in the army.

Despite the dramatic increase over the years of the quantity of institutional foodservice, however, its quality is lagging behind. Foodservice of national school lunch program have been making some progress, but that much more work is needed. In particular, meals provided to children at childcare facilities and to the elderly at welfare service facilities remain as poor as they used to be. It

is apparent that the quality of the foodservice programs does not measure up to the initiatives taken to improve people's nutrition and health, from life-stage intervention to the existing health management system. Nor does the institutional foodservice as it stands can contribute to the furtherance of social marketing for health promotion.

While the previous research was focused on specific aspects of institutional foodservice, this study takes as its primary goal providing a comprehensive view of a variety of foodservice programs, policies and regulations, and identifying areas for improvement at schools, child care centers, hospitals, elderly welfare centers.

Based on the findings, this study presents policy recommendations for improving the nutrition management of foodservice that meets health-conscious consumers' growing demand for healthy diet and the challenges posed by the changes in the health environment.

Study on the Effective Regulatory Impact Analysis of Food Safety

Project Head **No-Seong Kwak, Ph.D**

Food safety is an issue closely related to public health and consumer's right. Regulations on food safety are significantly influenced by political opinions. The Codex recommended the implementation of regulatory impact assessment in order to avoid political and emotional decisions.

Regulatory impact analysis (RIA) is compulsory when the regulations are reinforced not only in the food safety area but also other policy areas. However, there is some criticism on whether the system works properly. In practice, writing the RIA report tends to be not a practical process, but a formal to some extent.

This study is conducted to suggest the proposals for RIA system in food safety area. The present system and some cases not only in Korea but also in USA, EU, and Australia are reviewed. The opinions of government officers, experts, and stakeholders are collected.

The proposals to make RIA system in food safety more effective are as follows:

First, regulation on food safety should be set up based on risk assessment.

There is strong consensus on the important role of risk assessment not only internationally but also in Korea. However, so few cases of risk assessment can be observed in the most areas except pesticide and animal drug residues. Therefore, it is so difficult to set up the regulation when foreign government opposes.

Risk assessment should be compulsory for all food standards as stated in Food Safety Basic Act. Work burden of Cost-Benefit Analysis should be alleviated by setting up a new specialized team or commissioning the government funded research institutes. Capacity of the regulatory agencies should be reinforced by international cooperation. Decision-making model emerging regulatory impact analysis and risk analysis should be developed.

Second, the transparency of decision-making processes and the communication between regulatory agencies and stakeholders should be reinforced.

Recognitions on decision-making processes are somewhat different between regulatory

agencies and stakeholders. The related information is not open sufficiently. The relevant officers make RIA report defensively. Initial RIA report should be open at the stage of public hearing. Relevant information should be provided into the public in the form of database on the web to make access easy. RIA report should be written in all the regulation changes.

Third, RIA system should be managed by giving more focus on the critical issues.

At present, regulatory impact committee reviews too many cases. Besides, the committee does review only the Korea Food and Drug Administration's cases and does not National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service's cases.

Amount of the committee review should be reduced by managing on the basis of not regulation register unit but regulation characters. NVRQS's regulations should be reviews as in the KFDA's cases.

Mid-to-long-term Plan for the Monitoring of Risk Substances in Foods

Project Head **Jeongseon Kim, Ph.D**

In order to guarantee the Food safety is necessary the governmental prevention planning about hazardous substances and the food safety issues in the critical situation. The in Korea currently food monitoring system is less effective and therefore more systematic improvement is demanded.

To set up the short and mid-long term monitoring plan for risk substances in foods, was analyzed the domestic and foreign food monitoring system. The currently condition and improvement method was investigated through specialist survey as the government employee, researcher and consumer. Finally the institutional improvement program of food monitoring was proposed.

The monitoring of agricultural products are a basic level to prevention of food hazardous substances. The risk substances as heavy metal, the pathogenic microbe, mycotoxin, the environmental contaminant etc. are classified with urgent characteristic and risk class and decided to monitoring substances of the short term or mid-long term monitoring.

The organized monitoring system is

proposed as follows as development stage; 1. phase: establishment of exclusive responsibility department for food monitoring, 2. phase: activation of the monitoring-TFT of the Korean Food and Drug Administration and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and 3. phase: reinforcements of the integrated monitoring system for food-chain-management.

The improvement of operating system is proposed as follows; operation of national monitoring program and building up of national monitoring commission which evaluate annual monitoring planning, analysis of result and reporting. The relation law about monitoring program is prepared. Standardization of monitoring system and guideline of monitoring method are necessary. The monitoring system is divided in short term or mid-long term in according to urgent degree.

The monitoring result and information should be published. The openness and transparency of information will contribute to the international food safety and activation of the international joint work system for food safety.

The Current Status of the National Health Insurance and Its Future Tasks

Project Head **Young-Suk Shin, Ph.D**

Korea's public health insurance was found to have covered only 62.2% of total health expenditure in 2008, a figure way below the OECD average of around 80%. Estimated to have spent KW35 trillion in 2010 alone, the National Health Insurance (NHI) is financially at grave risk with its reserves of as little as KW880 billion as of the end of 2010. To make matters worse, many experts are taking issue with the NHI's reimbursement method. Ever since it was implemented, the NHI has reimbursed based on a cost-incurring fee-for-service method. The annual rate of increase in fee-for-service has been kept under 3%, but many finger the costly fee-for-service reimbursement approach as one of the factors responsible for increasing health insurance benefits by 15% every year. Whether the level of fee is appropriate also remains an issue of constant contention. Providers claim that the fee level is set far too low for the world-class quality of services they provide. Consumers on the other hand feel that the services they get are overly priced. The current fee reimbursement contract, which since 2008

has been made based on provider type, is also a matter of unending dispute. Problems also abound when it comes to the question of how insurance premiums should be collected. A few rounds of reform took place over the recent years, whereby in 2000 the National Health Insurance Corporation was made the only insurer and in 2002 its financing underwent unification. Yet, the rate of premium applied is vastly different for employees and the self-employed, which has become the subject of increasing public complaints. Against this backdrop, this study looks into many aspects of the NHI, identifies areas for mid- and long-term improvement, not least in its coverage, financing method, reimbursement plan, and premium collection approach.

The Effects of Catastrophic Health Expenditure on Poverty

Project Head **Hyun Woong Shin, Ph.D**

Insufficient health coverage inevitably engenders “catastrophic health expenditure.” Catastrophic health expenditure means that households have to spend out-of-pocket a substantial share of their disposable income on health services. Catastrophic health expenditure has been pointed to in many previous studies as a cause for a quality-of-life decline, impoverishment, and continued poverty. However, such previous studies, conducted as they are based on segmented cross-sectional data, are not much of help in grasping how much impact catastrophic health expenditure has on household poverty. For a thoroughgoing understanding of how responsible catastrophic health expenditure is for the impoverishment of some households, longitudinal analysis will have to be employed. This study explores, through longitudinal analysis, the impact of catastrophic health expenditure on poverty, and attempts to identify the characteristics of those who are constrained in the use of services by the burden of out-of-pocket health expenditure. No statistical evidence is found to connect

household poverty with catastrophic health expenditure, which, however, is found to give rise to barriers to health care use, thereby increasing the unmet need by 1.37 times. Several options should be considered. First, public support should be strengthened, as are the cases for France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Taiwan, for those in low-income brackets who have difficulties paying health insurance premiums. Second, the coverage of the health care system should be further broadened over time, as it is less extensive in Korea than in most of the other OECD countries. Also, further exemptions and caps to out-of-pocket payments can help low-income households have wider access to needed health care.

Comparative Analysis of International Financial Market and Its Implication on the Foreign Investment of the National Pension Fund of Korea

Project Head **Jongwook Won, Ph.D**

The share of National Pension Fund in Korean financial market is increasing at a increasing rate. National Pension Fund's domestic equity investment occupies more than 4.5% of public stock market value in Korea. Domestic bond investment is 215 trillion KW as end of 2010, which is almost 19% of Korean bond market value. Considering the dominant position of National Pension Fund of Korea in Korean financial market, diversifying investment toward foreign market is imminent goal to control risk and prevent possible melting down of asset in the future.

In the midst of financial market collapse in 2008, Foreign investment of National Pension Fund of Korea has been suspended. Starting from 2010, the world financial market indexes have regained its momentum and have been stabilized to its pre-crisis level. However, National Pension Fund has not established both the short-term and long-term plan for the foreign investment yet.

The main purpose of this research paper is to provide rough guideline to the National

Pension Fund in setting up the short-term, medium-term, and long-term strategies for engaging in foreign investment projects. The paper has reviewed economic outlook, sovereign debt risk, and variation of currencies of major foreign markets to evaluate investment opportunities. Findings of paper suggest that India is considered high-growth with medium risk among emerging markets, U.S. corporate bond is evaluated as relatively high fixed income with low risk, and U.S. TIPS and precious metals including gold is good option to hedge inflation and to hedge further deterioration in value of dollar.

Basic Directions of Korea's Welfare Policy for Social Cohesion

Project Head **Taejin Lee, Ph.D**

In the last decade, Korea has gone through many socioeconomic changes facilitated by two financial crises, with social dangers and conflicts amplified and the financial resources for social cohesion undermined. It is widely accepted that increasing socioeconomic disparities and inequity are the essential factors that are undermining social cohesion. To ride against the current tide of challenges to promote social cohesion, active intervention to social dangers and conflicts is needed along with the establishment of the institutional infrastructure. The purpose of the study is to discuss the basic directions of Korea's welfare policy and the policy implementation to achieve social cohesion.

As the main research methods, a literature review on domestic and foreign materials was conducted for the review of studies and theories on social cohesion, and a telephone survey was conducted to assess the awareness and needs of people regarding social cohesion. Also, a secondary analysis on the relevant documentation was performed.

In chapter 1, the relationship between the

concepts of social cohesion and inequity is theoretically reviewed; in chapter 2, the need of the welfare policy for social cohesion is discussed in detail; in chapter 3, a historical review on the characteristics of Korea's welfare system is presented; and in chapter 4, the telephone survey results were analyzed and the secondary analysis was conducted to assess whether socioeconomic changes have actually changed people's minds. Lastly, chapter 5 presents, based on the findings of the study, basic directions of Korea's welfare policy that would commit the government to efficiently respond to the dangers posed by domestic as well as international socioeconomic changes, and redress the inequity in the country.

A Study on the Public Supports for the Third Sector in Korea

Project Head **Dae-myung No, Ph.D**

The global economic crisis of 2009 has shocked both employment and income structure in many countries. In the process, the third sector is increasingly viewed as performing important function in easing these shocks. The third sector not only slows down employment decline but also strengthens various forms of social support base, helping the government overcome fiscal crisis and cushion the shock of economic depression. The problem is that such effect, dependent as it is on the size, financing, and structure of the third sector, is not identical across all countries. In this regard, it is worthwhile to closely examine potential problems that may occur when the third sector excessively depends on either the government or the market. Third-sector organizations whose financial resources come exclusively from the government may not be all that sustainable. On the other hand, other third-sector organizations which depend heavily on private corporations are exposed to a great extent to the risk of market volatility. All this suggests that the third sector needs a substructure that

can buffer external shocks. This study focuses on what conditions should be met in order for Korea's third-sector organizations to best play their role as advocacy groups and in providing a wide range of services. The government will have to improve legislation and taxation on third-sector organizations, and come up with criteria with which to assess their contributions to the public good. In addition, this study emphasizes that government support is not a cure-all solution, which is to say that it is necessary to find ways to ensure that third-sector organizations become more independent of government support. This may begin by addressing the question of why citizens in most cases choose not to donate on their own accord. Ways of encouraging people to donate should be sought by raising transparency in the management of donations and by improving reports on how much and how well third-sector organizations do with the funds at their disposal.

The Assessment of Income Support in the National Basic Livelihood Security System

Project Head **Taewan Kim, Ph.D**

The year of 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the Basic Livelihood Security (BLS). Ever since its inception, the BLS has played a significant role in supporting the poor in Korea, but it is not without its flaws. During the recent years, various issues have been pointed out and raised associated with the BLS, particularly with its coverage, work disincentive effects, eligibility criteria and declining benefits.

As Article 1 of the Basic Livelihood Security Law specifies, the BLS takes as its primary goal the protection of minimum standard of living and the fostering of self-reliance. Against these circumstances, this study attempts to look at and assess BLS's coverage and benefit level and its linkage with other initiatives.

As of 2008, as much as 7.9% of the population was estimated to live below the national poverty line, left outside the BLS. Benefits provided by the BLS are found to have significant effect on the betterment of living standards for women and senior citizens. However, the BLS fails to take into account the differences in the minimum cost

of living across areas and family types.

Also, because the BLS is in principle an income supplement program, many of the beneficiaries tend to remain on it for a long time. Those remaining on benefits for a period between 8 and 10 years as a share of all recipients have increased uninterruptedly since 2005 to 34.3% in 2009.

To reduce the number of those left outside social security requires raising social assistance benefits and a widening of social insurance coverage. In addition, in-kind benefits (medicaid, housing support, etc.) and social allowance programs should be strengthened over time to reduce poverty among those left outside the BLS. Lastly, from a long-term perspective, the Japanese practice of measuring minimum cost of living, which factors in differences across regions and family types, is something Korea can learn from.

Evaluation and Reorganization of the Housing Welfare Policies

Project Head **Taejin Lee, Ph.D**

In the decade since their inception under the National Basic Living Security Act, housing allowances have helped ensure a minimum level of housing among low-income households, providing some economic relief to the poor. However, since levels of total cash benefits given to these households including housing allowances are often not enough to maintain a minimum standard of living, many of these beneficiaries use housing allowances for other purposes than rent payments.

In fact, as the current method to determine the amount of housing allowances is based on a four-person household renting an apartment unit in a small or mid-sized city, it is structurally impossible to respond to different housing needs arising from different household sizes and residential areas. As studies on the payment methods, eligibility criteria, and dead angle areas of the National Basic Living Security Act have been conducted, problems related to housing allowances have been pointed out and solutions have been discussed.

In the meantime, public rental housing programs and loan programs have been implemented by the Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs, local governments and the private sector to provide affordable housing to the poor. This has eased some of the problems regarding housing supply, but the weight of housing expenditures in low-income households remains relatively high compared to that of developed countries, a serious problem in Korea.

This study aims to suggest policy recommendations for housing welfare for the poor, which may bolster their quality of life, based on a review of current housing assistances with special focus on housing allowances.

Assessment and Strategies for Improving the Policy on Self-reliance

Project Head **Dae-myung No, Ph.D**

National Basic Livelihood Program was introduced in the year 2000 with the purpose of guaranteeing the livelihood of recipients as a right and to promote poverty exit through self-reliance program.

However, it has been argued that the self-reliance program under the National Basic Livelihood Program was far from achieving expected outcome and thus extensive reform is necessary. More specifically, the self-reliance program showed limited outcome on employment result of beneficiaries and increased dependency.

Nevertheless these arguments have not been empirically proved. There have been empirical researches on testing the effectiveness of self-reliance program but most of them lacked discussions on what should be defined as the 'outcome' of self-reliance program.

Thus this study starts by examining the historical meaning of self-reliance policy from its birth in order to draw societal and philosophical meaning underlying the current self-reliance program. Based on that definition,

more specific evaluations are made so as to find future policy implications.

2010 Poverty Statistics Yearbook

Project Head **MoonKil Kim**

* Research Aims

- ⇒ By analyzing previous studies, in this research it is attempted to produce statistics on poverty and inequality based on the most rational standard possible. Also the research aims to achieve the most pure statistics on poverty and inequality.

* Main Research Results

- ⇒ Poverty ratio, based on disposable income, decreased from 9.3% in 1999 to 5.5% in 2009.
- ⇒ Consumption based poverty ratio decreased to 13.2% in 2009 from 18.5% in 1999.
- ⇒ The disposable income Gini coefficient decreased after 1989, but turned to increase after the 1997 economic to

<Table 1> Poverty ratio using Minimum Cost of Living of Government(City laborer, yearly)

(unit: %)

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market Income	Current Income	Disposable Income	Consumption	Expenditures
1999	8.6	8.2	9.3	13.0	18.5
2000	6.9	6.4	7.6	10.1	14.3
2001	5.8	5.2	6.5	7.3	11.4
2002	4.7	4.2	5.2	6.6	10.3
2003	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.6	11.3
2004	5.7	4.9	5.7	4.8	9.7
2005	6.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	11.8
2006	5.8	4.5	5.2	5.3	11.5
2007	5.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	11.0
2008	5.4	4.0	4.6	5.1	10.3
2009	6.3	4.6	5.5	6.3	13.2

note: 1) one person household, agriculture area are excluded.

source: Korea national statistical office, *Household Income and Expenditure Survey on city & Household Income and Expenditure Survey*, raw data, each year.

reach a peak at 0.297 in 1999. After 1999, the Gini decreased again to reach 0.291 in 2009.

⇒ Consumption based Gini coefficient decreased to 3.00 in 2008 from 0.315 in 1989.

⇒ The statistics on poverty and inequality index produced will enable students and researchers the raw material for their research.

* Expected Effects

⇒ By analyzing poverty and inequality with time series analysis, the scale of the poor and perspective on income distribution have been clarified.

〈Table 2〉Gini Coefficient(City laborer, yearly

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market Income	Current Income	Disposable Income	Consumption	Expenditures
1989	0.300	0.299	0.289	0.315	0.331
1990	0.291	0.289	0.282	0.317	0.327
1991	0.284	0.282	0.277	0.316	0.323
1992	0.278	0.277	0.271	0.314	0.323
1993	0.277	0.276	0.272	0.309	0.317
1994	0.278	0.278	0.273	0.313	0.319
1995	0.281	0.281	0.275	0.307	0.316
1996	0.285	0.284	0.278	0.320	0.329
1997	0.279	0.278	0.273	0.303	0.314
1998	0.296	0.295	0.290	0.301	0.312
1999	0.304	0.302	0.297	0.308	0.320
2000	0.296	0.294	0.287	0.303	0.317
2001	0.303	0.300	0.294	0.303	0.315
2002	0.298	0.295	0.289	0.296	0.306
2003	0.296	0.293	0.288	0.275	0.285
2004	0.301	0.298	0.292	0.278	0.290
2005	0.301	0.296	0.290	0.285	0.296
2006	0.299	0.293	0.287	0.288	0.299
2007	0.304	0.298	0.290	0.294	0.305
2008	0.303	0.297	0.289	0.284	0.296

note: 1) one person household, agriculture area are excluded.

source: Korea national statistical office, *Household Income and Expenditure Survey on city & Household Income and Expenditure Survey*, raw data, each year.

Analysis on the Trends of the OECD Countries' Poverty Policies

Project Head **Eugene Yeo, Ph.D**

In this study, we viewed broadly the history of welfare state from Golden Age to remodeling stage, and analyzed the trends of unemployment and poverty changes in the main OECD countries since 1980s. In particular, as countermeasure for the working poor, we purposed to look into the implications to welfare policy of Korea by focusing on the activation policy of Denmark, Germany and UK which are representative for social-democratic, conservative and liberal welfare regime respectively.

Since mid-1970s, the Western countries have experienced the continuous economic recession and high unemployment rates, de-industrialization and globalization as the pattern of capitalist accumulation regime change, low fertility rate and aging. And they had to accept the change of welfare system as regulation style that corresponds to these phenomena. As the representative aspect, activation policy can be considered importantly. This welfare reform characterized as workfare was operated by neo-liberal regime in 1980s, and expanded to Europe since 1990s.

As the result of study about activation policy of Denmark, Germany, UK, we can verify the converging trend of overall direction. However, there are still significant differences among countries about the specific objectives, methods, and performances. In Denmark, 'Golden triangle' is the main model of the activation policy. This model is designed to increase the flexibility of the labor market, provide universal welfare benefits and services which can be readily changed the position between de-commodification and re-commodification for the adaptable workforce. In the UK, although high flexibility of the labor market is similar to Denmark, there is a difference that the activation policy is based on the residual model. In this model, welfare benefits, especially the cash benefits have been structured with a focus on the social assistance. The activation policy of Germany focuses on the long-term unemployed, especially those who received unemployment assistance because flexibility of labor market is relatively low, unemployment rate and the proportion of long-term unemployed is high.

In South Korea, employment rate, especially female employment rate is low, the dead zone of income security has been very widely distributed. This fact might deteriorate the working poor problem. In the future, we should actively prepare activation policy to increase the employment for the working poor through the way of the improvement of the delivery system, provision of income security, and the reinforcement of the incentive to work.

A study on Analysis of Poverty Reduction and Income Redistribution Effects of Benefit Systems of EITC and the Strategy for Connection between EITC and Income Maintenance Programs

Project Head **Hyun-Soo Choi, Ph.D**

EITC(Earned Income Tax Credit) is a refundable or non-wastable tax credit, which is the representative type of 'In-Work Benefit (IWB)' or 'Make-Work-Pay' policy. Recently, EITC attracts political attention because it provides financial supports to working poor, low-income families while creating additional work incentives.

This study on EITC has three aims as followings. First, this study reviews the theoretical aspect of the EITC and analyzes empirically the poverty reduction and redistribution effects of current EITC benefit system. Second, this study evaluates the limit and problems of current EITC benefit system, and designs various new EITC benefit models by structural and parametric modification. This study, especially, suggest the short-term and long-term strategy for enlargement of EITC benefit system and executes policy simulations to estimate effects of the change of EITC benefit structure. Finally, this study suggests the strategy for connection between EITC and income maintenance programs (social insurance, social assistance), asset-

based anti-poverty policy (Individual Development Account).

International Comparison on Child Welfare Policies: Focusing on Types and Effectiveness

Project Head **Meesook Kim, Ph.D**

Korea as an OECD member country, faces challenges in terms of material as well as psychological children's well-being. As a major agenda of OECD 'Social Policy Ministerial Meeting' in upcoming May 2011, the children's well-being emerged as a worldwide concern. Devising well functioning welfare policies for children, therefore, turns into an emergent policy agenda to the Korean society. Even though there have been a lot of policies for children, the Korea children's satisfaction with life is far below than that of the OECD member countries. Up until now, Korea produces and presented valuable data to OECD, and by using those dataset we can come up with policies well fitted to our current situation.

This study aims to find out best-fitted child welfare policies to raise the level of both material and psychological well-being of Korean children. By adopting the Esping-Andersen's welfare state regime framework on the one pillar, and three fields of child welfare policies proposed by Segal on the other pillar, this study compared child welfare

policies among several OECD countries. The major findings of the study are as follows.

Public Spending on children and the family
In Korea, the public spending on children and the family is very minimal compared to OECD member countries both in cash benefits and personal services. The adoption of child allowances and/or more generous tax credit system should be seriously taken into consideration to our society. Moreover, social services such as health care services, mental health services, counseling, home-help services, child care services need expansion in terms of their entitlements and services provision.

Preventive Child Welfare Policies: Tax Credit Policies. Even though Korea has adopted EITC since 2008, its impact on child welfare is minimum as an income support scheme in reducing child poverty. The National Basic Livelihood Security system covers most of the poor people, and the EITC's coverage is quite limited. To raise the effectiveness of EITC, the rates of tax credit should be adjusted as high as the level of Basic Livelihood allowances. In

the short run, EITC has to focus mainly on the poor family to have them actively participate in the labor market. In the long run, however, the items of EITC and the size of its benefit need adjustment considering the number of dependents in the family.

Developmental Child Welfare Policies: Child Care Policies. In terms of child care, Korea can be classified as a Liberal welfare state where the major responsibility for child care is imposed on the family, and yet she can fall into the Socio-democratic welfare state in the sense that the state takes the responsibility of child care to tackle the low fertility problem. Unlike child care policies of the Socio-democratic welfare state, Korea's long-term direction in child care policies should not be limited to the familialization vs defamililization issues, but draw the clear picture in roles and functions of various social policies to achieve universalism in child care in response to the increasing needs.

Intervention Child Welfare Policies: Child Welfare Policies for the Abused and Neglected Children. The most distinguished characteristics of child abuse in Korea is in its high incidence rates (75%), reflecting the fact that only the most severe cases are reported to the child protection centers. Korea's child protection policies have a large room for its development in resource mobilization as well as the expansion of the system. In particular, both the reporting system and investigation of child abuse cases should be improved. In other words, various methods should be sought for to early detect child abuse. At the same time, it is urgent to raise voluntary

service use by the family of the victims. While many countries utilize confrontational strategies only dealing with occurring incidences of child abuse cases, Korea should move further than them, by not overlooking preventive measures, with which the victimized families are provided with social services.

As one way of raising the level of subjective well-being and satisfaction with lives and relationships, which are the lowest among OECD member countries, Korea should provide easy access to mental health services.

A Study on the National Minimum Standards of Public Social Services: Focused on Personal Care Services

Project Head **Sang-Yong Yoon, Ph.D**

The subject of this article is to suggest the national minimum standards of public social services focused on the personal care services.

Social services are diverse services such as physical, psychosocial, psychological supports for the elderly, the disabled and children to manage normal life in their community.

The expenditure of social services has increased since 'Social Service Voucher Project' is institutionalized in 2007, concretely 'The elderly care services(2007.5)', 'Personal assistance services for the disabled', 'Postnatal care and care services for newborn infants', 'Innovative community based services', etc.

The national minimum standards of public social services are not mentioned apparently in the related laws, nevertheless basic guaranty system is mentioned in the law as minimum standards of living.

In this article, public social services are categorized as follows.

- Social services for children : Child care service after school

- Social services for the disabled : Personal assistance services for the disabled, Care services for the disabled children
- Social services for the elderly : Care services for the elderly, especially long term care service
- Social services for women • families : Nursery service, Postnatal care and care services for newborn infants

In search of the basis of the national minimum standards for public social services, we considered carefully theoretical discussions, international convention such as 'Convention on the right of the child', related laws and researched systems related to public social services of other countries. In conclusion, we suggested basic directions, principles and practicable policies of the national minimum standards for social services on sections

A Study on Developing a User-oriented Social Service System

Project Head **Hyekyu Kang, Ph.D**

As the infrastructure for social services has been sufficiently built through the efforts to institutionalize the increased supply of social services that has been necessary to meet the increased demand, now the focus is shifting to the issues, social consensus building, and direction setting of a new social service policy implementation. Shifting the paradigm from provider-oriented services to user-oriented services', 'customized services', or 'integrated services' are often mentioned as the future direction of government policies or the operational goal of individual social welfare agencies, and the efforts are underway to develop policy programs to realize these. However, no specific programs have been offered yet, and not enough studies are being done on perceptive differences existing between providers and users about the public as well as private 'user-oriented service systems'.

This study aims to:

- Review a paradigm shift that is needed to change the 'provider-oriented delivery system' for social services, and what the

concept 'user-oriented' means - so often used to describe policy implementation as to sound rhetorical - and how it is being understood.

- Seek what needs to be done to establish the system for 'user-oriented' services and to implement it.
- Analyze institutional factors that affect the satisfaction of users of public and private social services, 'understanding and awareness of 'user-oriented services by core public and private service providers', procedures emphasized in the process of user application, and levels of efforts made by individuals, organizations, and communities for these services, and to make suggestions for improvement.

Since the first long-term social security plan (1999~2003), which was established in 1999, right after the financial crisis, there have been two more plans so far, the second one from 2004 to 2008, and the third on-going plan from 2009. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the first year's implementation of the 3rd long-

term social security plan established in 2009 and to suggest ways for improvement. It was difficult to identify any logical connections between the main objectives of the plan and the activities designed to help achieve those objectives. Also, setting up vague and subjective objectives or goals is not conducive to achieving policy goals. More objective and quantitative goal setting is desirable. In the next evaluation, it is considered to conduct the policy implementation evaluation by individual projects under the plan and by difficulty.

Study on welfare Policy for Realization of Integrated Society of Disabled Persons :

Interim Review of the Welfare Aspect of the 5-year Plan for Advancement of Policies on Disabled Persons

Project Head **Seong-Hee Kim, Ph.D**

* Purpose of Research

- ⇒ This Study aims to assess the interim performances and inadequacies, and to present future policy tasks by reviewing the performances of execution of the 5-year plan (2008~ 2012) for advancement of policies for disabled persons in accordance with the performance goals of each task being pursued in the area of welfare.

* Results of interim review of the 5 year plan (2008-12) for advancement of policies for disabled persons

- ⇒ Assurance of income
- ✓ Basic disability pension was implemented since July 2010 under the name of "Pension for Disable Persons", and although it has been targeted to systematize Special Protective Pension for Disable Children by the first half of 2010, it has not been accomplished due to failure to establish consensus on the adoption and operation of the system.

- ⇒ Medical assurance

- ✓ Although the accessibility for medical service has been enhanced through expansion of rehabilitation hospitals for each city and province, regional unbalance in the private sector continue to exist. Although search for directions for specialization of the prevention of acquired disabilities and rehabilitation training and education system was made, it failed to reach the target.

- ⇒ Occupational rehabilitation

- ✓ Accessibility of the severely disable persons has been enhanced and employment opportunities have been expanded through reorganization of types of occupational rehabilitation facility for disable persons and operation of institutions carrying out occupational rehabilitation project. In particular, there were accomplishments including development, proliferation and activation of new programs such as support for business start-up type employment opportunities.

-The pace of reorganization of types of occupational rehabilitation facility is inadequate and reorganization of types of facilities is currently being carried out behind the schedule.

⇒ Residential service

✓ The functions and roles of the residential facilities for disabled persons is being operated ambiguously at the moment. Therefore, efforts such as establishment of guidelines for project on integration of residential facilities for disabled persons and amendment of law on welfare of disabled persons are deemed to be recommendable, and plans for downsizing of the residential facilities are affirmative.

⇒ Regional social service

✓ Project for rehabilitative treatment for disabled children was implemented since 2009 and performance exceeded the goal for the plan. However, issues of inadequacies in the system for management of subjects and qualification of specialized service personnel have been pointed out. Introduction of adult sponsorship service is at the stage of preparation of finance by submitting proposal for relevant law.

⇒ Social service (independent life)

✓ In the case of assistance service for activities of disabled persons, issues and improvement methods were reviewed through relevant study and users are

being expanded annually.

✓ Foundation for introduction of system for the long-term recuperation assurance system for disabled persons is being prepared through trial project and consignment of research, and "law (proposal) on support for activities of disabled persons" has been announced ('10. 9.).

⇒ Disabled females

✓ Details of the project complies with the goal from the fact that opportunities for participation of disabled female in social activities have been prepared through reinforcement of their capacities, and the level of satisfaction of the subjects was found to be very high.

⇒ Delivery system for welfare for disabled persons

✓ Advancement of system for registration and determination of, and delivery system of services to disabled persons can be evaluated as appropriate plan that satisfies the increase in the number of registered disabled persons, diversification of desires for welfare services, and increase in the welfare scale of disabled persons.

-This task is focused on improvement of the system for determination of disability through process of reorganization of delivery system for social welfare services.

⇒ Social participation

✓ With regards to the promotion of and

monitoring of implementation of law on prohibition of discrimination against disabled persons, the law on prohibition of discrimination against disabled persons has been implemented in Korea, the National Assembly consented to the proposal for ratification of UN Agreement on rights of disabled persons, and the UN Agreement on Rights of Disable Persons has been put into effect internationally.

- ✓ In the case of support for industrialization of orthotics for disabled persons, although the establishment of rehabilitative orthotics management system and project to support R&D are being carried out appropriate, the establishment of quality control standards appears to be somewhat inadequate.

* Policy tasks

⇒ Assurance of income

- ✓ There is a need to continuously expand the subjects for and amount of pensions for disabled persons. In short-term, it should reach the level equivalent to the basic age pension, and the validity for introduction of the system of special protection pension for disabled children should be secured in order to prudently pursue introduction of the system on the basis of such validity.

⇒ Medical assurance

- ✓ Delivery system for medical service should be established through expansion of sustainable and integrated delivery system for rehabilitative medical service

that encompasses national rehabilitation center, regional rehabilitation hospitals, base public clinics center and private sector hospitals and clinics.

⇒ Occupational rehabilitation

- ✓ Specialized support for occupational rehabilitation of severely disabled persons must be provided, and there is a need to discover, proliferate and support training for occupations that are appropriate for severely disabled persons.

⇒ Residential service

- ✓ There is a need for presentation of standards for sizing down of the residential facilities and changes in the installation standards, along with budget support for compliance of the recommended standard for residential services for disabled persons.

⇒ Regional social service

- ✓ There is a need for support on the institutions that provide consultation to the families of the disabled children along with setting up of specific plans for support to the families of the disabled children, and measures for provision of support services for treatment of disabled children at the domain of management of qualification of staffs and quality of services.
- ✓ There is a need to carry out follow-up study for implementation of adult sponsor service system, and establishment of specific execution plans following introduction of the system.

⇒ Social service (independent life)

- ✓ There is a need to prepare means of maximally satisfying the basic recuperation and social participation desires of severely disabled persons for substantiation of support services for activities of disabled persons.
- ✓ There is a need to established specific implementation method along with efforts to enact relevant law on introduction of long-term recuperation assurance system for disabled persons.

⇒ Disabled females

- ✓ Works to settle in the project for expansion of social participation of disabled female is needed in order for the project to be operated continuously and stably.

⇒ Delivery system for welfare for disabled persons

- ✓ There is a need to improve the present irrationality for improvement of system of determination of registered disability, evaluation of desires for linkage of service following determination of disability, and execution of supplementary determination through occupational disability determination.

- There is a need for social agreement on the need for monitoring system for results of disability determination.

⇒ Social participation

- ✓ Systematic inspection should be made through expansion of promotion of law on prohibition of discrimination against

disabled persons and permanent establishment of monitoring organization, and continuous amendment of laws that are in conflict with the law on prohibition of discrimination against disabled persons is needed.

- ✓ There is a need to expand the support for diverse range of orthotics and trial projects on establishment of rehabilitative orthotics management system with regards to the support for industrialization of orthotics for disabled persons.

Invigorating of Volunteer Activities for the Expansion of Private Welfare Resource

Project Head **Se-Kyung Park, Ph.D**

This study explores the ways to invigorate volunteer activities in Korea. Identifying that strong volunteer activities are crucial assets to expand private welfare resources, it reviews key issues of volunteer activities and analyzes national volunteer services of selected other countries to examine the possibility of modeling on those cases in Korea.

The current status of volunteer activities in Korea demonstrates that there are rooms to improve. The adult volunteer rate of Korea is 10.2%(it is close to 20% depending on the source of statistics), far below that of major developed countries. More over, it is problematic to ensure the sustainability of volunteer activities and to participate all population groups. Currently, particular population group such as students and housewives have actively participated in volunteer programs in a local community. Recent efforts to vitalize volunteer activities produce a new Act on Volunteer Activity and a 2010 national plan to invigorating volunteer activity in order to strengthen the volunteer activities in Korea. However, the outcome of those efforts has

not been shown yet.

The cases of other countries adopting the national volunteer service program provides crucial evidences that it is beneficial to invigorate volunteer activities. The cases include AmeriCorps and SeniorCorps in the U. S., Millennium Volunteers in the U. K. and Green Corps in Australia. For instance, the experience of AmeriCorps increases civic engagement, employment possibility of the public sector, skills and life satisfaction of former AmeriCorps volunteers. Similar outcome has been found in Millennium Volunteers and Green Corps cases.

Based on the findings, this study proposed a Korea National Services Program to invigorate volunteer activities. Two sample national service model-programs were demonstrated. The first, Elderly Volunteer program is targeting the aged population and the other named as Sharing Volunteer program is the job coordinators / lecturers working for government-led social services. It is expected that the Korea National Services(tentatively) is to increase the number of volunteering

opportunities, to invest in training volunteers and to enhance the civic engagement of the society. Volunteering experience through out the Korea National Services(tentatively) would reap multiple benefits for participants which contribute to their high satisfaction and self-fulfillment levels, and simultaneously provide numerous benefits to communities.

A Study on Possible Causes of Suicide and Its Countermeasures

Project Head **Eunjeong Kang, Ph.D**

The suicide rate of Korea has been ranked at the top among OECD countries since 2004. Although Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the National Suicide Prevention Plan in 2004 and in 2008, they do not seem to stop the increasing trend of suicide. Based on the Durkheim's assumption that suicide is a social problem rather than a personal problem, this study aimed first to find the socioeconomic factors at the macro level that were associated with suicide using the OECD panel data as well as literature review and to suggest policy directions to reduce suicide rate in Korea.

First, the magnitude of economy was positively related with suicide rate but the economic growth rate was negatively related with suicide rate. Since it is unlikely to continuously increase the economic growth rate, it is not a good solution to reduce suicide rate by increasing the economic growth rate. Instead, our society should rather shift the societal goal from monetary prosperity to a better quality of life. At the same time, social safety net that can buffer against the economic crisis should be strengthened.

Second, society should pay more attention to the women's suicide rate which has increased faster than the men's suicide rate. Both macro-level policies such as the reduction of unemployment rate, work-family balance, and reduction of divorce rate and micro-level policies for community-based mental health services should be strengthened to reverse the increasing trend of women's suicide rate.

Third, the suicide rate of the elderly has increased fastest since 1980's. Since the absolute magnitude of this age group is increasing rapidly, the increasing trend of suicide rate in this age group is likely to lead to further exacerbate the nation's suicide rate. Factors related to the increase of suicide rate of the elderly included high unemployment, high divorce rate, and low birth rate. To reduce suicides of the elderly, policies to enhance the economic independence and the social network of the elderly are called for. At the same time, effective mental health services such as community-based depression screening should be implemented.

Fourth, low birth rate was related to high suicide rate in almost all the age and sex groups. This implies that the effect of social integration of high birth rate is strong in Korea. Current policy measures to overcome the low birth rate should therefore be continued and strengthened.

Finally, legal and political supports for the comprehensive national suicide prevention plan with a special focus on the community-based mental health services are urgently needed.

Analysis and Projection of Changes in the Lives of Elderly Koreans

Project Head **Yun Kyung Lee, Ph.D**

The lives of elderly Koreans have changed a great deal with rapid socioeconomic change, the emergence of a new generation of the elderly, and changes in the social welfare policy. Understanding these changes is critical in steering the future development of the welfare policy for the aged.

This study traces changes elderly Koreans have gone through in the last 14 years, and anticipates future changes they will face. We looked at different aspects of the changes, including older people's socio-demographic characteristics, family and social relationships, health and functions, economic and social participation, and their own perspectives on later life, using raw data from the surveys of actual conditions of elderly Koreans conducted in 1994, 1998, 2004, and 2008.

The study presents the direction in which the welfare policy for the aged should head, based on the research findings and the analysis of the characteristics of baby boomers who will soon constitute the future generation of the elderly.

Improvement Plan for Health and Welfare Statistics

Project Head **Taemin Song, Ph.D**

With the country's socio-economic growth over the past years, more attention is being placed on people's quality of life and health, and the public demand has considerably grown for statistics with which to improve national policies on health and welfare. Health and welfare statistics have played an indispensable role in the making of social policies, but the problems of unreliability, ineffectiveness, and duplication have often arisen as issues associated with statistical production.

Produced at the national level, Korea's health and welfare statistics have been subject to submission to the OECD ever since the country's accession to it in 1997. However, the number of statistical items Korea has submitted is way smaller compared to the number of those some of the more advanced member countries have in place and have submitted in compliance with the OECD.

This study is aimed at taking stock of Korea's health and welfare statistics and finding ways of improving them in terms of production and delivery so that they can meet

both the needs of users and the standards required by international organizations, including the OECD.

A Study for the Standardization Policy of Health and Welfare Statistics :

Focus on Management of Metadata Information

Project Head **Chang-Kyoon Son, Ph.D**

The production framework of national health and welfare statistics which approved by Korea National Statistical Office(:KNSO) depends upon the procedures of data collection, such as administrative (or registration), secondary and survey statistics.

In March 2010, the national health and welfare statistics approved by KNSO were 56, which consisted of health statistics 38 and welfare statistics 28, respectively.

Now, the metadata information of domestic health and welfare statistics included in terminologies is available on KOSIS system (<http://kosis.kr/metadata/>). But the types and formats of metadata of health and welfare statistics are different from each statistics, it confuses to understand for many users in using this information of health and welfare statistics.

To overcome this problem, we proposed the standardized format and classification item of domestic health and welfare statistics. Also, to coincide with the objectives of health and welfare statistics, it needs to define the terminology of this statistics based on the related Acts.

And we suggested some policies for management and improvement of health and welfare statistics and these metadata as follows;

First, it needs to organize an approval committee for the metadata of health and welfare statistics in order to improve and consistent of these data.

Second, it needs to study for providing of metadata and developing of DB and for standardizing in health and welfare statistics.

Third, it needs to standardize with administrative(registration) statistics, because most of health and welfare statistics are closely related with the relation acts.

Finally, it needs to develop the quality assessment indicators of metadata in health and welfare statistics as follows;

- whether provide the related acts or not.
- whether provide the source of terminology and definition or not.
- whether compare with the related terminology or not.
- whether provide the definitions of some indicator which used in that statistics based on clarity or not.

Korea's Health and Welfare Trends 2010

Project Head **Young-sik Chang, Ph.D**

The socioeconomic development has led many to be increasingly interested in the quality of life, and thus in the levels of healthcare and welfare, which are closely related to the quality of life. For the government's health and welfare policies to be implemented more efficiently in meeting people's needs, it is imperative to make, implement and evaluate the policies based on scientific statistics. The need to produce and provide more sophisticated statistics in the field of health and welfare is ever increasing in line with the socioeconomic development.

Furthermore, International organizations such as the OECD, WHO and World Bank are demanding increasingly more statistics on health and welfare. Statistics collected by international organizations are a useful tool to look at where a country stands in its socioeconomic development by making international comparison possible. To meet this demand, it is necessary to establish a centralized production and management system of health and welfare statistics.

Constructing an efficient production system of diverse statistics and an efficient data provision system will help policy makers, those who implement policies and researchers use data more effectively, which helps achieve policy goals and increases the usefulness of research results. That is, centralizing the management and provision of health and welfare statistics will make production of statistics more efficient, and maximize their usefulness in policymaking and research.

For this purpose, we have systematically arranged health and welfare indicators, and analyzed and illustrated the health and welfare trends after selecting key indicators.

A Study of Locality-based Health Statistics Production

Project Head **Seirok Doh, Ph.D**

This study is aimed at exploring ways to better produce local health statistics. The focus of this study is on the health indicators of Community Health Plan. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been running such data collection projects as Community Health Interview Survey(CHIS) and Regional Medical Utility Statistics (RMUS), both of which have helped increase the national capacity of producing health statistics.

To further improve locality-based health statistics, we suggest that CHIS be conducted by skilled and experienced interviewers, such as those stationed in local branches of the National Statistical Office, with a view to raising the quality of data editing and checking. The challenge is to ensure that local health statistics are produced in a way that meets the demand of users.

To this end, efforts should be made to make surveys intended for different communities comparable. This will require raising consistency in data sampling and questionnaires. Also, telephone surveys and online data gathering can be considered as

efficient and time-saving alternatives to face-to-face household interview, which is not only costly, but also inefficient and time-consuming in many cases. One of the ways to increase the reliability and precision of report statistics is through standardization and data collection guidelines.

Statistics geographic information systems and locally-managed websites can serve as useful sources of health statistics for localities.

Study on Relationship between Change in Life Course and Fertility Behavior

Project Head **Sam-Sik Lee, Ph.D**

The policies in response to low fertility have been focused on subsidy for childcare costs and supply for daycare facilities and services since explorations of causes of low fertility has been restricted to micro events which the women went through during childbirth and childrearing. Therefore, this study aimed at identifying the macro events or mechanism which have caused low fertility in the society, mainly focusing on life courses of education, economical activity, and marriage. The data used for the study included Population Censuses, Vital Statistics, and National Survey on Dynamics of Marriage and Fertility. The methods applied to the study were Parity Progression Ratio(PPR), mean age at first marriage, mean ages at births, regression, and logistics model.

The main findings can be summarized are as follows;

Firstly, there have been increases in education level and economically active participation among women in childbearing ages. The major age group experiencing cessation of job career has shifted from 25~29 age group to 30~34 age group along

with increase in age at first marriage.

Secondly, postponement of first marriage has been dominant among the women at ages of 25~34, characteristic of higher educational level and economically active participation.

Thirdly, postponement of first marriage tends to delay the timing of childbirth and hence frequencies of childbirths. The PPR from 2nd to 3rd order of birth has rapidly declined and the PPR from 1st to 2nd order of birth has also declined to around 80 percent, implying that families with one child or two children become universal. It is also notable that in recent cohorts PPR from zero to first order of birth decreases, specifically among women with higher education level and in economic activity.

Fourthly, women with higher educational level tend to work after finishing education, since ages of last education and first work are very high. Therefore, timing of first marriage and childbirth were more delayed for women with higher educational level and/or in economic activity.

Lastly, an individual fertility level was decided through interactions of education, economical activity and marriage in a continuous life course.

Taking into consideration those results, the policies to smoothly connect life courses of education, work, marriage and childbirth should be emphasized to effectively respond to low fertility.

A Study on Changes in Marriage Patterns and Their Impact on the Fertility

Project Head **Yong Chan Byun, Ph.D**

This study analyzes the state of marriage and the fertility rate, measures correlation between changes in marriage and the fertility, and based on the analysis, suggests policy measures to raise the number of births. This study complements the limitations of total fertility rate which is regarded as one of the most important indicators in childbirth promotion policy on a macro level but fails to fully reflect the reality. The study also examines the impact of marriages which are directly associated with the fertility but did not receive much attention before. We measured the average number of children that would be born to a married woman using the total fertility rate adjusted for marital status, thus separating the impact of the unmarried population from the total fertility rate.

On a micro level, we analyzed the unmarried population's intention to get married, using the data from the "National Survey of Marriage and Fertility Trends 2009" by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, and also analyzed married women's current fertility and expected fertility. Thus, we were able to

measure the impact of changes in marriage such as marriage age and types of marriage. We found that among many reasons for the low fertility, changes in marriage such as increased age at first marriage and changes in divorce are the main causes. Increased age at first marriage results in delayed childbirth, making the prospect of effecting a rapid increase of the fertility more elusive. The study shows that both a marriage promotion policy that can lower the age at first marriage and a childbirth promotion policy targeting married women are needed to raise the fertility rate.

To solve the problem of the low fertility rate, we need to provide incentive to married women to have at least 3 children, which seems very difficult to realize given the circumstances. Thus, it is important to lower the rate of the unmarried by a marriage promotion policy. It is also important to have a policy that lowers the costs of child care and education, enhances government's financial support for child care, and promotes a marriage and childbearing friendly society where mothers are not discouraged to return to their old jobs.

A Study on the Causal Relationship between Changes in Values and Childbirth

Project Head **Nayoung Kim, Ph.D**

Korea has rapidly entered into a low fertility and aging society. It not only decreases productivity in the economy, but also increases the dependency ratio in a society. To get over the current situation, Korean government as well as many researchers has been examining the reasons of low fertility suggesting various policies. We do not see, however, a substantial improvement in a birth rate.

It is a time, therefore, to change the way we understand the low fertility phenomenon. Although they were considered as labor force in a pre-industrialized society, children are a source of satisfaction or happiness to their parents in an industrialized society. There is relatively plenty of room for the intervention of parents' values. In other words, values of individuals or couples has become a significant factor on childbirth decision-making, and changes of values, obviously, play a considerable role on childbirth.

This study examines how changes of values affect childbirth in Korea between 2005 and 2009. We analyze twelve different groups

using path analysis with socio-economic factors and value factors. The results reveal that socio-economic factors via value factors give significant effects on childbirth in unmarried persons' groups. More socio-economic factors affect childbirth via value factors in 2009 than 2005. It means that considering the changes of values is not to be ignored when we discuss on the reason of low fertility, and make policies for it.

In conclusion, points to be considered for further policy establishments are that we need 1) a program for adolescents, who are the future of our society, to reestablish their values on population, meaning of family, gender equality, and so on, and 2) a strategy to cultivate the Value of Children(VoC) through campaigns.

A Study of the Relationship between Value of Children, Fertility, and Life Expectancy

Project Head **EunJung Kim, Ph.D**

It is widely and explicitly known that increased lifespan and birthrate decline are the two causes of an aging population, and how an increase in life expectancy may affect fertility rate has become a question of growing interest. This research reviewed several existing economic theories the human capital theory, the life-cycle saving theory, and the wealth flows theory, among them and explored the relationship between the value of children, fertility, and life expectancy. Korea's lowest-low fertility situation was explained to some extent by the wealth flows theory. Also, using the World Bank's cross-national data of 194 countries, this study conducted linear regression analysis and path analysis to empirically look into the relationship between the factors of human capital investment, fertility, and life expectancy. Such a human capital investment indicator as secondary school enrollment rate for the previous generation was found to have a positive effect on the current generation's human capital investment, which supported the human capital theory. The path analysis results showed that average life span had a statistically

significant, positive effect on school enrollment rate and gross savings rate. School enrollment rate was found to negatively affect fertility, while gross savings rate did not have a statistically significant effect. In addition to the cross-country data analysis, a telephone survey of 800 randomly selected married adults was conducted to examine the influence of increased life expectancy on the attitude toward saving, having children, and investing in human capital. The survey revealed that as life expectancy increased, people were more likely to invest in human capital and increase savings for future. The findings in this study imply that increases in life expectancy induce investments in education and reduce fertility rate. The strengthened norm of investment in education generally makes parents hesitant about having more children than they believe their resources can support. Parents have to choose between the quantify and quality of their offspring. To reverse the trend of low fertility would require policy measures to help reconceptualize the value of children and to reduce family expenditure on children's education.

A Study of Low Fertility on the Income Distribution and Economic Growth

Project Head **Sang-Ho Nam, Ph.D**

Korea has experienced unprecedentedly rapid decline in fertility rate. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Korea dropped below the level of population replacement (2.1%) in 1983, and recorded 1.08% (in 2005) which is the lowest in the world. Compared with the OECD average of 1.6, it is not likely to change for the considerable length of time. Furthermore, the low TFR in Korea will be a serious problem in the future for the massive accumulation of government burden, sustainability of social security system, and so forth.

Low TRF inevitably causes aging in society, which causes the increase in the average age of the working population. Furthermore, decline in productivity is expected at the end. Also, in the long-run, decline in savings, reduction in tax revenues with increase in government expenditure altogether make the growth potential to decline.

Some of the findings from Granger causality can be summarized as follows: (1) fertility has both short- and long-run effects on the productivity. But productivity does not affect fertility. (2) Fertility and income distribution

affect each other mainly in the short-run. (3) Fertility affects growth but economic growth does not affect fertility. In addition, fertility might have long-run effect on economic growth. (4) Productivity and income distribution are mutually dependent. (5) Economic growth and income inequality are mutually dependent.

In this study, we investigated the macroeconomic effects of the low fertility in Korea. With the help of vector autoregression (VAR) and Granger causality analysis techniques, the short- and long-run effects of fertility on income, income distribution, and productivity are investigated. According to the three-variable VAR analyses, fertility affects productivity in the shorter lag (1~5 years), but the effect on income inequality is varied. In the short lag up to four years, the effect is marginally positive, whereas it has negative effects for 5~13 years. Fertility has variable effect on the economic growth up to 4 years, but shows marginally negative effects after 5 years.

There is no immediate policy remedy for the low fertility because fertility has long-run

effects on productivity, economic growth and income distribution. The social consideration for the reduction in private child-bearing costs might be a good candidate if it does not require massive government expenditure. Also, job creation for the aged can be a good strategy for the reduction in government burden as well as an increase in the supply of the labor force with good quality.

The Effects of a Decline in Fertility and an Aging Population on Family Structure and Quality of Life in Korea

Project Head Eun-Ji Kim, Ph.D

This research aims to provide suggestions for a social support system for the family structure of the future. It traces the changing pattern of the family structure as a result of a decline in fertility and an aging population in Korea, and also focuses on the change in quality of life by family structure. The first part of this research takes into consideration the general changes in family structure and provides an analysis of the change of maternal experience. In the latter part of the research, changes in quality of life are analyzed through use of two cross-sectional data over the past ten years. The analysis took into account both income/expenditure and time-use. The main findings from this research are as follows:

First, the definition of "family" is changing as a result of a decline in fertility and an aging population. This reduction is the result of the combination of three tendencies: 1) an increase of non-family households, 2) an increase of childless families, 3) and a decrease of families with children. The reduction in family size is caused by both the decline in fertility and an aging population.

Affected by the decline in fertility, the number of children a family has is decreasing and the social norm that a family should consist of having and raising children is weakening. On the other hand, the number of elderly households has increased due to children choosing to live alone in adulthood and aging, which has expanded the proportion of couple-only households and single-person households in a life cycle.

Second, the portion of dual-earner and single-parent families is on the rise. The increase of dual-earner families is often referred to as the cause of the decline in fertility. However, this research suggests that the decline in fertility can also be a cause for more dual-earner families. In other words, as the number of children in a family decreases, the costs for raising a child increases, hence being a dual-earner family is a potential strategy to maximize stability and a better investment for children. The portion of single-parent households is also increasing as a result of less social pressure to get or stay married.

Third, there is a significant difference in maternal experience between the high birth-rate generation and low birth-rate generation, and a correlation between female employment and maternal experience is differentiated by cohort. Those families from a 1970s cohort are choosing to have children later than those in the older age cohort, and have a more negative maternal experience when employed. On the other hand, the duration of female employment had a positive effect on maternal experience, which indicates that stable employment is necessary to solve the decline in fertility.

Fourth, the change of the distribution of household income indicates that the financial risk of single-earner families among urban wage earners is increasing. It is generally more difficult for a single-earner family to penetrate into and between the high income bracket. Single-earner families with children have a much higher risk than childless single-earner families to be at the low income bracket. Changes over the past 10 years indicate society is moving into a direction which will make it more difficult for families to enter the high income group.

Fifth, when considering family expenses, it has been found that quality of life of families with children has decreased in the perspective of stability and discretion. Over the past ten years, education expenses mainly led the change in household expenses, and dual-earner families have more burden on education expenses than single-earner families. Expenses for social activities beyond family life has decreased and expenditure on

recreation and entertainment activities has not increased, which shows that quality of life has not improved.

Sixth, over the past ten years time pressure has become greater across the entire society and discretionary behavior only in the personal care category has increased, while overall leisure time has decreased. Over the past decade, the amount of work hours has decreased with the introduction of a 40 hour work week. However, this has not led to a genuine improvement in quality of life, such as increased leisure time, but has resulted in increased time for personal care. Even though discretionary behaviors, such as appearance management and eating meals has increased within the personal care category, this still can not be considered as an improvement of quality of life because the time required for these behaviors has limitations in terms of genuine leisure time. In spite of time pressures, increased time for high-level leisure activities shows that there is an increased interest in upper-level leisure activities.

Seventh, time pressure of dual-earner families with preschool-aged children has worsened, while the contribution to housework and child care by fathers with preschool-aged children is slightly increasing. Worsening time constraints over the past ten years was found to be concentrated on mothers with preschool children, who already suffer from a limited amount of leisure time. As a result, double-earner mothers who have preschool-aged children face serious time poverty both subjectively and objectively. On the other hand, the number of fathers with preschool-

aged children who participate in housework and childcare has increased throughout all types of family structures. It can be understood that this is a response to a limit in mothers' time pressure and it is also possible that young fathers are more willing to participate in childcare.

From this research, suggestions for future policy on improving quality of family life are as follows: First, the policy paradigm needs to be shifted to support dual-earner families. Second, with an increasing number of single-parent families, support for stable childcare should be reinforced. Third, while support for multiple-child families is necessary, more support for single-child families is also needed because of the rising tendency for families to have less children. Forth, considering that stable employment enhances the birth rate, support for female employment needs to also be reinforced as a policy of fertility. Fifth, policy should more progressively intervene in lowering education expenses, which encompasses a significant portion of household expenses. Sixth, to relieve the problem of time poverty, which is a severe threat to parents who have preschool-aged children, stronger social services and shorter working hours should be promoted. Seventh, intervention into the current value system needs to be strengthened to increase a balance between work and family. Eighth, active support for leisure activities is required in the dimension of public leisure. Ninth, fundamentally, the quality of life perspective should be strengthened in fertility decline and population policy planning.

Estimation of the Cost of Children and Policy Implications

Project Head **Yoon-Jeong Shin, Ph.D**

The policy which aims to reduce the cost of children is one of the important family policies especially in Korea where has very low fertility rate. In order to suggest a policy for reducing cost of raising children, this study estimates the cost of children and contributes to initiate policy to support families which rear children.

This paper reviews various methods estimating cost of children and suggests the best methods would be the per capita methods. Based on the per capita method this study also uses per capita methods by expenditure items, and replicates the methods of United State Department of Agriculture, utilizing Household Expenditure data released from Statistics Korea in 2009.

Based on the per capita method, monthly average expenditure per child is estimated to be 755,972 won for one-child family, 658,607 won for two-children family, and 546,309 won for three-children family. Using per capita method by expenditure items, it is estimated that monthly average expenditure per child is 950,677 won for one-child family, 804,092 won for two-children family, and 635,974 won

for three-children family.

The cost of children rise as the age of the youngest child increases. When the child is educated in high school, the cost is the highest. Among the expenditure items, the educational expenditure has the largest proportion of the household spending and the proportion increases when the age of the youngest increases.

This study reveals that the economic scale of expenditure for child exists and the additional cost for rearing children decreases as the number of children increases. The economy of scale is larger for low-income families, the families residing in rural areas and those whose mother has a bachelor degree.

High-income families spend more on their children compared to low-income family. Families who live in urban areas spend more on their children compared to those in rural areas. And if the mother has bachelor degree, the family spend more on their children compared to others who do not.

The findings of this study show that expenditure for children is significantly large in

Korea. The burden of child cost may be a serious obstacle to overcome low fertility. The policy to reduce burden of child cost should be continued and should have a priority as an investment for future aging society.

This study suggests the followings. First, it is needed to reach a consensus on what is a relevant level of supports for children within the society. Second, the policy to reduce cost of raising children should be conducted as a integrated family policy including allowances, childcare services, and parental leave. Third, the policy should be designed to have universal supports for families rearing children and targeted at needed families simultaneously.

Reform of Social Insurance in Times of Low-fertility and Population Aging

Project Head **Sukmyung Yun, Ph.D**

Korea's population structure is undergoing rapid changes as its population growth rate slows. With the child and youth population declining and the elderly population on the rise, the base of social support is eroding. As all this implies a detriment to growth potential and a financially overburdened government, there is a pressing need for national responses. This study makes a case for Korea's public pension schemes to move on, away from their traditional function of post-retirement income protection, to a combination of partial pension and partial work, so as to keep older workers in the labor force longer. The financial future of the National Health Insurance (NHI) seems likewise dim, as the number of people with chronic diseases increases commensurately with the ever-rising number of the elderly population. The Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI), while since its recent inception has not faced considerable financial woes, is over time highly likely to front the same difficulties NHI is under today. Both NHI and LTCI should on this ground be reformed in a way to raise their cost-

effectiveness. In addition, as the financing of health expenditure in times of a rapidly growing elderly population is increasingly constrained by the thinning availability of resources, measures of financial stability will have to be complemented by measures of cost containment. If properly reformed, the Employment Insurance and the Industrial Accident Insurance can together be used to offset the ramifications of declines in the economically active population. The Employment Insurance, focusing on capacity development and occupational training, can contribute to fostering a labor climate where older workers may remain employed longer. The Industrial Accident Insurance should be reformed so as to increase its coverage, with a view to inducing as many people as possible into the labor market.

Korea's Population Policy: History and Future

Project Head **Young-sik Chang, Ph.D**

As when a population is not at a desired level in size or ill-composed, it can negatively affect the society, most governments aim at creating and maintaining policies to respond to population changes in an informed and reasonable manner.

Korea adopted population policy for the first time in 1961, when the government incorporated the policy into the first Economic Development Plan, after judging that economic development could not be achieved without keeping the increasing population in check.

So, the first population policy aimed at reducing population because the fertility rate at the time was higher than desirable, but sometime after the fertility rate had started to fall below the replacement fertility, the focus of the policy has been shifted to increasing population to maintain an optimum population level conducive to socioeconomic development.

The total fertility rate(TFR) in Korea in 1960 was 6.0, close to the level of the natural fertility rate. However, strong initiative from the government to control childbearing through the family plan since 1961, changes in

people's lifestyle brought by socioeconomic development, decreased infant mortality, and changes in values towards children have all contributed to the rapid decrease of the fertility rate. By 1984, the TFR had plummeted to 2.1, which is the replacement fertility rate, and had since kept decreasing to 1.12 by 2006, which was then the world's lowest fertility rate. There has since been some increase, but it still remains the world's lowest.

Naturally, Korean government's main concern is how to raise its low fertility rate. Thus, it is important to look at population policies implemented in the past and those of advanced countries, and based on that, develop and put into practice efficient population policies to raise the country's fertility rate.

Here, we review the history of Korea's population policy, examine population policies of advanced foreign countries, and suggest the direction in which Korea's population policy should head.

Issues and Policy Proposal on Domestic Adoption in Korea

Project Head **Yu-Kyung Kim, Ph.D**

Adoption serves important purposes in contemporary Korean society struggling with severe low fertility and aging since around 2000. It is a way not only for individuals and couples to form a legal parental relationship with a non-biological child, but also for the society to promote care of vulnerable children and to increase child population.

This study analyzed the types of children in need social care and the number of children who were adopted in Korea and other countries, and adoption-related laws and policies in Korea, United States of America, Australia, and Japan. As part of this research, a broad-scale survey was conducted of the general public, adoptive parents and adoption practitioners across the country.

According to the survey, adoption of a child was often avoided in Korea for reasons of wanting to keep “traditional family culture by blood (60.0%)” and for fear of “negative prejudice against adoption (41.8%).” Among the areas the respondents wanted to see improved were “prejudice against adoption (50.6%)”, “support for adoptive families

(27.1%).’ The types of adoptive family support that the respondents thought most important were “child-care (30.9%)” and “education expenses (20.0%).

Policy Issues on Abortion in Korea

Project Head **Jeong-Soo Choi, Ph.D**

*Background and Objectives of the Study

Induced abortion, generally detrimental to women's reproductive health, is one of the causes aggravating the problem of low fertility. Thus, it is important to estimate the development of incidence of the case and to see if current stringent restriction policy is in line with the efforts to promote women's reproductive health and fertility.

There has been constant rise in the number of unwed births related to relatively strict legal restriction. Several ways have been explored to help unmarried mothers achieve financial independence and a more proper child rearing.

*Policy Suggestions

The current policy tends to remain highly restrictive to induced abortion, while enhancing monitoring of illegal abortion. On aspect of reducing possible side effect caused by legal restriction, reassessment of the current policy is necessary.

Though it is desirable to restrict induced abortion in respect of human life and in consideration of possible complications to mothers, it is also difficult to unqualifiedly put a stop to unplanned pregnancies. In this regard, it is necessary to review the possibility of granting a broad permission for induced abortion in the early stage of pregnancy while publicizing the dangers of physical complications associated with the abortion.

Based on the understanding of two features (1) premarital pregnancies, especially teenager pregnancies, can readily lead to harmful consequences of induced abortion, and (2) shift in conception toward dissociation of childbirth and nurturing with marriage,

A comprehensive measure is required to support those women during their pregnancy, childbirth, and child rearing, which will increase fertility and raise population quality.

While the society is getting more open to sex, many are still failing in using proper contraception, and more and more teens are experiencing pregnancy and induced abortion. Thus it is important to put an effort on

providing them a fine education concerning contraception.

Increasing number of women choose to have sex, get pregnant, give birth, and raise children out of wedlock. In a way of seeking improvement of fertility problem, stemming social prejudice and stigmatization against them and supporting them to become financially independent and raise the children more successfully.

Evaluation of the National Supporting Program for Infertility Couples and Future Policy Directions in Korea

Project Head **Nami Hwang, Ph.D**

Our society has been faced with the risk of low birth rate since 2000. Recently, due to advanced medical bio-technology, assisted reproductive technologies(ARTs) become possible to treat infertile couples in Korea. However, the cost of ARTs is very high and assess the services are wealthier than average, suggesting that many infertile women are excluded from treatment because of its cost. Therefore the national government introduced the National Supporting Program for Infertility(NSPI) in 2006 to increase the birth rate. The health insurance benefits were not payable for ART and various of infertility treatments such as IVF-ET, ZIFT, GIFT etc.

The government has provided low and middle economic class among infertility couples with medical-assistance for designated ART since 2006. One and half million Won each designated ART such as IVF-ET until 3 times by the NSPI, has been paid to women under 45 year of age.

The objectives of study are to identify the characteristics of client and non-client on infertile problems, to evaluate outcomes of

NSPI from 2006 to 2009 and to suggest the future directions for increasing the efficiency of the NSPI.

This study analyzed the data on the NSPI and also conducted an interview through the questionnaires of 249 infertile subjects who visited the number of 7 infertility clinics, and 30 subjects who responded via infertility internet during the period from July to September 2010.

The number of government-designated fertility clinics was 136 as of 2009, in which a total of 13,262 ART(IVF-ET) cases by NSPI were conducted in 2008. The 31.9% of them came to be pregnancy, and the 25.5% of them was brought successful childbirth by the NSPI. The number of childbirth was 4,535 in 2008, 4,699 in 2007, 5,453 in 2006 NSPI. Thus, it could be found out that the NSPI was very helpful to increase the birth rate.

Infertility is an inability that reproducible couples have been unable to conceive or bear a child after one year of unprotected intercourse. Almost infertile couples had a various of social, economic problems which

are resulted from high-priced ART, medical and non-medical services utilization in relation to infertility and childlessness. They wanted to receive expanded medical-assistance beneficiaries or services in NSPI. These findings suggest the government should cover ART by national health insurance in Korea.

Many infertile women turned out to be emotionally burdened out. And also many infertile women had been limited access to informations in relation to diagnosis, treatment of infertility and process of ART, and future directions after failure of pregnancy. Therefore the quality of information and education programs regarding infertility and reproductive service should be enhanced in company with NSPI.

This study will be used for establishing public policies regarding reproductive health and childbirth encouragement.

Strategies for Workforce Utilization in Times of Low Fertility, Population Aging and Labor Shortage

Project Head **Jihye Yeom, Ph.D**

This study defines women and retirees as sub-groups for workforce utilization in times of low fertility, population aging, and labor shortage. The purpose of this study is to predict how much labor shortage there will be in the near future, to examine needs for work among married women without jobs and how many women have gotten into labor market between 2004 and 2008, and to explore who wants to work again among retirees aged 45 and over. Furthermore, the study attempts to develop the strategies for workforce utilization responding to labor shortage. In order to achieve the purpose of this study, we conducted the survey and analyzed 2006 Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing(KLoSA) as well as the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study(KLIPS, 2004~2008). It is concluded that there exist various groups in needs for work among even married women without jobs by age, education and income level, and employment experience. Therefore, our government should support various women's groups by considering their characteristics. Second, public policies supporting women's

employment have been more likely to target women with high education so far. However, if we do not want women with low education to repeatedly get into lower level of labor market, the government should develop education programs which enable those women to re-enter a certain level of jobs they want. Last, retirement dissatisfaction is the most important factor to make retirees want to work again. However, retirement dissatisfaction may be related to their self-esteem. So, government should support retirees by re-establishing their lives after retirement and enhancing their self-esteem. Then, they may want to work again to heighten the values of their lives. If we still need workforce in labor market even after considering married women without jobs and retirees, then we suggest that immigrants should be one of the alternatives open to us.

Evaluation on Effectiveness of Policies in Response to Low Fertility

Project Head **Sam-Sik Lee, Ph.D**

Korea has experienced a sharp demographic transition from high fertility at 6.0 to low fertility at around 1.1 in half a century. In response to such a low fertility phenomenon, Korean Government has implemented the First Basic Plan for Low Fertility and Aged Society (2006~2010) since 2006. This study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of several major policies designed to increase fertility level.

The policies under evaluation included subsidy for daycare cost, tax benefits, supply of public daycare facilities, supply of workplace daycare facilities, diversification of daycare services, maternity leave, and childcare leave. Three methods were applied for evaluation to increase objectiveness and reliance of the results; they included time-series regression model, cross-sectional regression model, and micro-data regression model. For micro-data analysis, '2009 National Survey on Marriage and Fertility' results were used.

The results from the models could be summarized as follows;

Firstly, the subsidy for daycare cost appeared to have significant impact on TFR

and the expected number of children, although no statistical significance was found on regional difference in TFR which might be due to the application of same criteria over all regions.

Secondly, tax benefits appeared to have an effect for increasing the expected number of children, specifically with stronger statistical significance on the elderly group of women.

Thirdly, the supply of public daycare facilities, the supply of workplace daycare facilities appeared, and the diversification of daycare services appeared to have no impact on fertility with statistical significance; the supply of those daycare facilities or services had been too much restricted and/or private daycare facilities could compensate for such restrictions.

Finally, the maternity leave showed no directed effect on fertility level; its effect could appear indirectly through protecting fecundability.

It should be mentioned that the evaluation of policies in relation to low fertility continue with longer time framework and more sufficient and relevant data.

Development of Statistical Database and Information System on Aged Society and Low-fertility

Project Head **Taemin Song, Ph.D**

The government of Korea in 2005 established the Basic Law on Low-fertility and Aged Society and implemented the First Basic Plan on Low-fertility and Aged Society, to help keep the development of the country sustainable and improve people's living standards. In accord with the Basic Plan, each local government of all the cities and provinces across the country is mandated to establish an action plan every year and submit it to the central government for review. Also, under the Basic Plan the central government is responsible to evaluate, with a set of assessment indicators, the performance of the local action plan. However, the evaluation, conducted only once a year, does not make up a basis for continuous monitoring of the implementation and performance of the action plans of the local governments. This study reviews the tasks of responsible organizations, takes stock of data, statistics, and efforts made to digitize them, and identifies areas for improvement. Based on a survey conducted as part of this research, ways are sought for better provision of

information on demand on population aging and low-fertility. Also, this study offers an information model intended for integrated management of information on human and material resources, services, and quality evaluation. The rest of this study is devoted to discussing ways to establish a statistical database for informed decision-making.

Policy Challenges posed by Emerging 'New Class of Older Persons'

Project Head **Kyunghee Chung, Ph.D**

Because of the rapid socio-economic changes in their early years, the so-called 'new class of older persons' who will become older persons in the near future have different demographic characteristics from the current class of older persons. A clear picture of this class's demographic characteristics is critical in discussing and implementing effective policy options. For this purpose, a national survey of 4,050 persons who are 46 to 59 years old was conducted from July 5 to August 15, 2010.

life and policies related to it. In the seventh and the last part, the survey's main findings are illustrated and their policy implications are illustrated.

This study is composed of seven parts. The first part reviews the sampling process and introduces the structure of the questionnaire. The second part illustrates basic demographic characteristics of baby boomers. The third part reviews baby boomers' social networks, focusing on their family relations and exchanges of various supports between parents and children. The fourth part illustrates their health and economic characteristics and related policy demands. The fifth part reviews baby boomers' economic and social activities. The sixth part illustrates their attitudes to later

Baby Boomers Demographic Profiles and Welfare Needs

Project Head **Kyunghee Chung, Ph.D**

Baby boomers, who account for 14.6% of the Korean population, are different from the previous generation as they lived through rapid socio-economic changes in their early years. A clear picture of the baby boomers' demographic characteristics is critical in discussing and implementing effective policy options. However, there hasn't been a single national survey conducted on this population group yet.

This study analyzes a national survey of 3,027 baby boomers, conducted from July 5 to August 15, 2010. The first part of the study reviews the concept of baby boomer and previous studies on baby boomers in Korea. Also related national surveys were examined for the development of the questionnaire. The second part illustrates basic demographic characteristics of baby boomers. The third part reviews baby boomers' social networks, focusing on their family relations and exchanges of various supports between parents and children. The fourth part illustrates their health and economic characteristics and related policy demands. The fifth part reviews

baby boomers' economic and social activities. The sixth part illustrates their attitudes to later life and policies related to it. In the seventh and the last part, the survey's main findings are illustrated and their policy implications are illustrated.

Analyzing Work and Leisure Pattern of Near-elderly Adults

Project Head **So-Chung Lee, Ph.D**

Until now, policy measures for older adults have focused on providing policies to ensure security and stability of later life. Also researchers have focused on analyzing the needs of people who have already entered their later life. However, due to the fact that the babyboomers are starting to retire from labor market, policies that deal with enhancing the quality of life of older people and also the necessity to analyze the needs of near elderly adults who are soon-to-be elders and thus to develop preventive policy measures is becoming more of a central policy issue. The number of babyboomers born between the year 1955 to 1963 is expected to be as many as 7.12 million. The retirement of babyboomers will start from 2010 and will become senior citizens from 2020. This new generation has higher level of education than before, and also has stronger need and want to continue work and also enjoy leisure.

Therefore this study aims to analyze the work and leisure characteristics of near elderly adults aged 55~64 in order to find implications on future work and leisure policy development of Korean older adults.

Current Situations of Health Status and Future Needs of Long-Term Care Utilization of Baby-Boomers and Policy Issues

Project Head **Duk Sunwoo, Ph.D**

This report was written to review the current health status and intention of the future public long-term care service benefits and to suggest policy issues for designing baby boomers' health and long-term care service systems, who were born in 1955~63 year.

In Korea, the improvement of income level of baby boomers by economic development probably have contributed much to their better health status as a result of buying qualitative health care services and in addition, of decreasing in communicable diseases through the improvement of environmental hygiene and living arrangements. On the other hand, increase in chronic diseases such as obesity or diabetes which caused by a change to the western style diet probably have contributed much to their worse health status.

The characteristics of analytic results of baby boomers' health and long-term care needs are as follows. Firstly, the prevalence of drinking alcohols and physical exercise has been increasing, compared to earlier generations. Those patterns is inferred to be a way of healing occupational stresses or

tensions. Therefore, a variety of preventive programs for healing stresses or tensions in work places should be developed and activated. Secondly, the increase in obesity as a result of western style diet turned out growth of the prevalence of hypertension or diabetes as well as osteoporosis. Therefore, dietary programs targeting forties should be developed and activated. Thirdly, despite of increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases mortality by cancers, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases is decreasing gradually. It means that the premature deaths in forties and fifties have been improving by the benefit of development of medical technologies. Finally, with the result of reviewing whether to use the public long-term care services, while the providence intention of those institutional care services to their parents depends on their social-economic status, the usage intention of those institutional care services depends on marriage status, household patterns or employment status as well as social-economic status.

Conclusionally, in order to stabilize the future financial status of health insurance and public long-term care insurance programs it can be said that it is important to develop policies for controlling undesirable health behaviour or isolated living patterns in baby boomers.

The Consumption Patterns of the New Elderly and Their Implications for Age-friendly Industries

Project Head **Soo-Bong Kim, Ph.D**

As the proportion of older people in the total population is increasing rapidly, they are expected to form a strong market soon. In particular, in later 2010s, when those born in the 1950s will begin to retire, age-friendly businesses will grow into a dominant consumer market. The government is responding to this demographic change and its impact on the society by laying the foundation on which age-friendly industries can be developed, such as legal and other institutional arrangements to develop age-friendly industries, which are picked up by the government as one of the country's main economic growth engines. As the 50+ age group will form a significant proportion of the population, their emergence as a powerful consumer group will influence not only the market but politics, and ignorance of this trend can result in many social problems derived from the lack of the right kinds of products and services that can meet the changing needs of new older people. This age group has played a pivotal role in the country's democracy and economic development,

having gone through shifting social and economic tides successfully. They are well educated, will be responsible for a significant part of the national consumption with their income secured by public pension, and thus different from their predecessors in what they expect from the market. The purposes of this study are to analyze the consumption patterns of this age group and to provide information on effective measures to prepare age-friendly industries to target this emerging market and smoothly ride the age wave.

2010 Social Budget Analysis

Project Head **Sengeun Choi, Ph.D**

Social budget reached historically highest share of 27.8% (86 trillion won) out of total government budget in 2010. Total government revenue is 290.8 trillion won and total government expenditure is 292.8 trillion won in 2010. The rapid increases in 2010 social budget are mostly shown in the pension, housing, labor, and elderly budget. In the middle of rapid recovery from the economic crisis of 2009, the difficulties faced by the low-income families still remains. While efforts are made to consistently support the low-income families recovering from economic crisis, and to support job creation, mandatory social expenditures including pension and health insurance are continuously rising. Much attentions needs to be made in the size and speed of health insurance expenditure and pension. In this aspect, this paper analyzes social budget in detail, providing the basis for priority settings for budget allocation and policy decisions.

2010 Policy Agenda for Social Expenditure

Project Head **Gun-Chun Ryu, Ph.D**

There are two conflicting positions on social budget in Korea. One position is represented mainly by the economic bureaucrats and the other by the welfare related persons. The former considers the expenditure for the social welfare as non-productive and tends to be against the expansion of the social expenditure. But the latter thinks that the Korean social expenditure is small if the economic and international status of Korea is taken into account and tends to demand the expansion of the social expenditure. This conflicting situation is not favorable for the national fiscal operation. Therefore it is necessary to find a standpoint that can mitigate this conflicting situation about Korean social budget.

The investigation of the literatures on the welfare reform and the experience of the 2008 world economic crisis leads to the following standpoints.

Firstly, when man takes the experiences of the world economic crisis into account the economic foundation for the social welfare is extremely important. But the balance

between economic and social factors are also important for the development of crisis resistant economic growth.

Secondly, it is very important to specify and know the present condition of the social welfare system correctly. In order to meet this demand the welfare state types and related typology can be used. It is more important than the typology itself to use this typology to get the empirical evidence for the performance of the financing structure.

Thirdly, the strongly export oriented economy brings about international conflict and will not promote the economic growth in the future as so much as in the past. This is associated with the poor economic prospect. Thus the new balance between the export oriented and domestic oriented economy must be found. For more domestic oriented economy the public expenditure for the education, health and environment can be used. And the financial means for this can be obtained through taxation on assets and financial transactions.

Establishing Social Expenditure Database(Forth Year): With Special Reference to Utility of DB

Project Head **Kyeong Hoan Gho, Ph.D**

* Introduction

- ⇒ We have financial information systems (i.e. e-Hojo, d-Brain) for transparency and effectiveness of financial flow each central and local governments. Although information systems have been just introduced, when we analyze these financial data segment has occurred by items-budget and programs-budget.
- ✓ Therefore we need to establish the database for the association with item-budget and program-budget, measuring social effort for linkage with central and local governments.
- ⇒ The purpose of this study is to build the Social Expenditure Database for managing functional categories of social expenditure, develop indicators to compare local governments' social effort, and improve the roles of central government and local governments.

* Updating and Developing

- ⇒ Updating DB is to
 - ✓ link between items-budget and program-budget.
 - ✓ categorize central and local governments' expenditure by functional and resource.
 - ✓ categorize by program-budget and functional categories: local governments
 - ✓ compare social effort by local and communal(230 units)
- ⇒ Developing indicators
 - ✓ indicators consist of four type(Value, Stability, Growth, Equity)
 - ✓ Total indicators are 14, this study produces 2 indicators.

* Web service

(www.hawelsis.kihasa.re.kr)

- ⇒ We produce the web service that shows Social Expenditure DB.

Social Expenditure of Local Government and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relationship

Project Head **Sengeun Choi, Ph.D**

The study examines social expenditure and revenue structure of local governments by local government type and the problems which local governments face with respect to social expenditure. Social expenditure of local government mostly consists of mandatory expenditures with matching grant, making heavy burden for local government with lower local revenue source. It also results regional inequality in the provision of social services as well as social expenditure, because regions with lower local revenue source tend to have higher demand for social welfare with higher portion of the old and the poor. In addition to that, 67 social programs funded by matching grant were transferred into local government, making financial burden and equity issues heavier.

The study analyzes the social expenditure of 234 local governments from 2004 to 2006, and examines how regional inequality of social expenditure evolves over this time period. The study analyzed the inequality of both social expenditure out of local revenue and matching grant. It also examines the trend of inequality

in kwang-yeok level government and the inequality of each sector of social expenditure, providing political suggestions on reasonable intergovernmental fiscal relationship with respect to social programs.

Welfare Governance: Theoretical Perspectives and Tasks Ahead

Project Head **Kyeong Hoan Gho, Ph.D**

Recent changes in the policy environment that have been delegated the authority and responsibility of from public sector to private sector, from the central government to local governments, and upper government to lower government. Besides, it is necessary to explain the new approach that enhancing the effectiveness of social service delivery and changes from provider to consumer centric approach.

In the broad terms, welfare governance (welfare state governance and social service management) is cooperation and role concerning administrative system, financing, service plans and service deliveries on the local governments and social service providers in the community-based. In the narrow sense, welfare governance is means the “local social welfare system” that the networking which community, the public sector, and private sector assess, diagnose, identify needs, apply for benefits and services, check availability, and provide directory information to needy people.

- Local governments can establish the social services plan effectively utilized the limited

resources, determine the supply of social service providers, regulate providers, and manage the quality of service.

- Social service providers have to submit service delivery planning and agencies business plans to local government, based on these plans agencies delivery qualified services to user.
- Networking is important to play the role of local governments and social service providers efficiently and easy access for users. For it, the central government constitutes the Social Services Commission and local governments make social councils based on community with the public and the private.

Recent government reforms and social services changes in UK are good example to show the ‘welfare governance’ paradigm.

- To illustrate this, we look at the change of the public sector and social service agencies in the UK. In addition, we analyze in-depth ‘Partnership for Older People Projects (POPP)’ in terms of comparability with Korea.

Korea does not pass through the administrative reform and does not show dramatic changes of social service delivery system. However it is time to transit from funded by governments to network with welfare governance raised for changes in the way of government financial support and the introduction of market mechanism.

- Especially introducing the Long Term care Insurance causes the way financial support agencies, as this agencies are undergoing significant changes in Korea.

Financial Evaluation of Public Pensions and Policy Issues

Project Head **SukMyung, Yun, Ph.D**

Amid the increasing interest of the public in public pensions, and with the increasing sizes of benefit payments and deficit subsidies, it has become a pressing issue to evaluate the financial status of public pensions on a regular basis. Despite the reform made to the public pension system in 2007, in which the system was restructured to provide lower levels of benefits in an effort to bring fiscal stability to the system, and the continuous increase of the funding, it is estimated that the public pension system currently amounting to the total asset of KRW 316 trillion will have all been consumed by 2060. The reform in 2007 triggered a demand from the society to make similar changes to other occupational pension systems, including the Government Employees Pension System, the Military Pension System, and the Private School Teachers Pension System. As a result, the Government Employees Pension System and the Private Teachers Pension System were reformed in 2009 and the changes thereof have been applied to newcomers since 2010. Plans to the reform of the Military Pension

System are now ready to be promulgated. In this study, we have selected appropriate evaluation items for the financial evaluation of each pension system, taking into consideration of each system's unique structure and current financial status, and based on the findings of the evaluation conducted for selected evaluation items, presented policy tasks to be dealt with. First, we have reviewed pension liability calculation methods for the National Pension, and presented policy implications. With the fund of the National Pension and the public's interest in it on the rise, the need to conduct a regular financial evaluation is increasing. Also, since the inception of the National Accounting Act in 2009, it has become necessary to disclose pension obligation of the National Pension. "Unfunded Liability(Potential Liability)" was mentioned as one of the financial evaluation criteria in the National Pension Financial Calculation in 2008, however, in reality, no successful calculation has yet been done. We have also evaluated the long-term financial sustainability of the Public Employees Pension

System and the Private School Teachers Pension System, reflecting the reform implemented in 2010. As was mentioned above, there's no promulgated reform in the Military Pension System yet, so we have introduced the reform plans here and presented comparative financial prospects for the pension system before and after the possible reform. Based on the results, we have suggested policy directions.

Financial Evaluation of National Health Insurance System

Project Head **Young-Suk Shin, Ph.D**

As of the end of year 2010, National Health Insurance (NHI) in Korea is expected to experience short-term deficit of 130 billion Korean Wons. Furthermore, economic and demographic factors are forcing health care expenditure to increase more rapidly. This paper aims to examine the fiscal status of the NHI and policy measures to improve it. The focus of the paper is on the fundamental changes required to achieve long-term fiscal sustainability for the NHI.

The financial evaluation of the NHI reveals that the increase rates of treatment expenditure differ by health care utilization types: Inpatient treatment expenditure (annual average of 15.36%) has increased more rapidly than outpatient (8.48%) or pharmaceutical (11.42%) expenditure has done for years from 2003 to 2009. Analyses to identify levels of contribution for number of beneficiaries, visit days per person and treatment expenditure per visit to the total expenditure were conducted, and the results show that the increased number of beneficiaries contributes 3.93%~6.96%, visit days per person contribute 17.05%~69.35% and treatment expenditure per visit contributes

26.12%~77.77% to increase the total treatment expenditure, depending on the utilization types. As the benefit amount in 2020 is estimated to be over 8,000 billion(Korean won), policy measures to control rapidly increasing expenditure as well as those to secure finances are needed.

To strengthen the financial sustainability of the NHI, it is advised that the insurance finances be secured by increasing contribution rates, expanding government subsidy and redefining the scope of dependants. A reform of the payment system will strengthen the fiscal foundations of the NHI. For outpatient services, it is considered to promote the global budget payment scheme and phase in gatekeeper system. For inpatient services, it is recommended that DRG(Drug Related Groups)-based prospective payment system be introduced as complementing it with fee-for-service payment system when needed. At last, one of important measures to improve efficiency of health care expenditure under the NHI is to reform the pharmaceutical pricing system. Three reform scenarios are presented in this paper.

Health Impact Assessment and Capacity Building in Healthy Cities in Korea

Project Head **DongJin Kim, Ph.D**

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a combination of a procedure, methods, and tools that make it possible to systematically assess the potential health impacts of a policy, a plan, or a program and their distribution in the population.

The purpose of HIA is to maximize the expecting positive health impacts and minimize the negative health impacts. The basic values that HIA pursues include democracy, equity, sustainable development, ethical usage of evidence, and comprehensive approach to health.

In 2010 project, we targeted Healthy Cities as the entry point of HIA implementation. Cities in general as well as Healthy Cities may affect more health determinants than the central government does. This means that local governments are responsible for policies, projects, or plans that may be subject to HIA and therefore implementing HIA at local governments including Healthy Cities can be effective.

Healthy Cities and HIA are the same in that both seek 'healthy public policy'. HIA in

Healthy Cities can be a systematic framework that makes policy makers such as politicians and administrators consider the health and well-being of the residents when they are developing a policy, a program, or a project.

The purpose of the 2010 HIA project is twofold: implementing HIA in Healthy Cities and capacity building. The project was consisted of three areas to achieve these purposes: demonstration projects for implementing HIA in Healthy Cities, development of HIA guidelines and a training manual, and workshops for capacity building.

Health Impact Assessment and Capacity Building in Healthy Cities in Korea

Project Head **DongJin Kim, Ph.D**

There were three purposes to do HIA demonstration projects. First, an HIA demonstration project can be a learning

process where policy makers of other sectors outside of health sector are enabled to consider health in their policy making process.

Local govern' t	Program/policy	Field	Appraisal methods	Period
Siheung city	Making healthy settings of apartment	Housing /Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community profiling • literature review • secondary data analysis • consultation • case studies • stakeholder workshop 	2010.7 ~ 2010.9.
Gwangju metropolitan city	Making a Dongjeuckgol promenade	Green environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community profiling • literature review • secondary data analysis • consultation • stakeholder workshop 	2010.4 ~ 2010.7.
Jinju city	City redevelopment plan for low SES citizen	Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community profiling • literature review • resident survey • stakeholder workshop 	2010.7 ~ 2010.10.
	Free vaccination in private clinic for children as National Immunization Program	Medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community profiling • literature review • secondary data analysis • case studies • resident survey • consultation • GIS analysis • stakeholder workshop 	2010.7 ~ 2010.10.
Gangdong-gu	Constructing Seoul~Hanam BRT system	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community profiling • literature review • secondary data analysis • pedestrian safety assesement 	2010.4 ~ 2010.10.
Gangnam-gu	Making Cheunsan trails	Green environment	-	2010.6.

Second, accumulated experiences from many demonstration projects can be used to develop HIA guidelines. Third, demonstration projects can build the capacity of Healthy Cities to conduct HIA projects.

To recruit Healthy Cities that were interested in HIA, we sent a letter to all Health Cities. Eleven cities responded with twenty nine proposals. Through pre-screenings, six HIA projects were selected: two for Jinju city, and one for each of Gangnam-gu, Gangdong-gu, Siheung city, Gwangju metropolitan city.

The table below describes the details of each of the six HIA demonstration projects.

Health Impact Assessment Database

Project Head **Mee-Kyung Suh, Ph.D**

Health impact assessment (HIA) is the process by which the ultimate goal of health promotion is realized. In this process, accurate information is indispensable about HIA methods, health-environment relationship, and policy implications. Since Korea is only in a preliminary stage of its implementation, basic data required for HIA are very insufficient and difficult to access. Therefore, we try to construct the data base for HIA and continuously provide related domestic and international information in order to improve the understanding of HIA and support its effective implementation.

Materials to be collected into the HIA data base include: definition of HIA and related basic terminology; HIA implementation instruments (implementation methods, instruments, guiding rules); list of domestic and overseas websites directly or indirectly related with HIA; HIA programs and regulations in foreign countries; HIA-related research reports and outcomes as classified by health determination factors and HIA methods, etc.

The HIA data base will be placed on the web in terms of a separate internet homepage in order to consider dynamic information flows and allow researchers, policy-makers and general public easy access to useful information. In 2010, the first year of the research project, we have searched and analyzed various literature related to individual and social factors for health determination among other health-related materials.

Health Impact Assessment of Healthy Villages

Project Head **Eun Jin Choi, Ph.D**

The purpose of this study was to assess impact of healthy villages in Korea. It examined the health educational programs in the healthy villages. This study examined application of the theory of health impact assessment in the area of healthy villages in Korea. This study addressed the implication of various types of healthy villages in Korea on green development and welfare policy.

* Method of the study

- ⇒ Literature review on impact of healthy villages
- ⇒ Analysis of policies of healthy villages in Korea and foreign countries
- ⇒ Survey of residents in healthy villages : health status and accessibility of preventive health services
- ✓ 560 residents in healthy cities and healthy villages were surveyed and 440 people in general area as a comparison group were surveyed.

* Results of the study

- ⇒ The healthy village projects in Korea differed in its goal from healthy village program of the WHO.
- ⇒ Many healthy villages in Korea were focusing on economic wellbeing of the residents rather than focusing on health.
- ⇒ Healthy city projects in Korea increasingly adopt healthy village program. There were 10 healthy village programs in healthy cities in Korea in 2010. The healthy village program focus on increased networking of residents for healthy lifestyles.
- ⇒ Results of telephone survey
- ✓ There was not significant differences in lifestyles of residents in healthy cities and healthy villages from those living in general area. However, people living in healthy cities were more likely engaged in regular physical activities and were less likely to experience depression.
- ✓ There were no difference among areas of residence in using health care services for chronic conditions.

* Implications of the study

- ⇒ Korean healthy villages varied in their focus. In many cases the major focus of the healthy villages was not on health. Often programs were oriented to commercial investment.
- ⇒ Healthy village programs in the healthy city projects were more likely to be health oriented.
- ⇒ There should be standardized components and measures for health village programs in Korea.

Development and Management of Monitoring System to Improve the Efficiency of Health Care Resources Allocation : Health Care Resources, Korea, 2010

Project Head **Youngho Oh, Ph.D**

* Objectives

- ⇒ To develop and implement the health care resource monitoring system aimed at improving the efficiency of health care resource allocation

monitoring system and analyze the survey data

* Methods

- ⇒ Nationwide on-line survey based on the web system called HRSIC(Health Care Resources & Service Information Center)

* Procedures

- ⇒ To develop health care resources monitoring system
- ⇒ To inform the public health centers and medical institutions to conduct a survey
- ⇒ To conduct survey on health care institutions such as clinics and hospitals regarding health care resources
- ⇒ To conduct a follow-up survey to increase the accuracy and reliability of survey data
- ⇒ To manage health care resources

* Results of the survey

- ⇒ As of June 2010, the total number of health care institutions in Korea, including pharmacies, reaches 80,687. The number of hospitals and clinics is 29,681, accounting for 36.8 % of the total number of health care institutions. There are 20,883 pharmacies nationwide, making up 25.9% of the total. The number of inpatient beds is 455,884.
- ⇒ As of June 2010, 84,489 physicians, 21,502 dentists, 16,198 herb doctors, 132,030 qualified nurses, 127,387 assistant nurses and 33,211 pharmacists, including part-time employees, are working in the health care institutions including drugstores.
- ⇒ As of June 2010, the number of medical equipments in Korea is as follows: 432 ANGIOs; 391 gamma cameras; 199 PETs; 1,993 CTs scanner; 950 MRIs; 729

ESWLs; 1,779 mammographs; and 266 radiation therapy equipments.

* Policy implications

- ⇒ Supply regulations on acute and long-term care bed are needed. According to the bed supply trends of OECD countries, acute and long-term care beds have either decreased or remained constant. However, the number of acute and long-term care bed per capita in Korea is higher than the OECD average. Moreover, the trends in Korea seem to be on the rise. In this sense, it is necessary to devise comprehensive measures to meet new and various health care needs for bed.
- ⇒ Changes in health insurance payment system are needed to avoid over-supply of medical equipments. It is found that among major medical equipments, the number of CT scanner, MRI, ESWL, and mammographs, except radiation therapy equipment per million population, is higher than the OECD average. The over-supply of medical equipments deepens supplier-induced demand, which may increase the national health care expenditures. Therefore, it is desirable to connect supply of medical equipments with health insurance payment system in order to control over-supply.
- ⇒ There seem to be regional disparities with respect to the distribution of health manpower. So it is important that medical policies be developed to

minimize and alleviate the inequality of geographical distribution of health manpower. First of all, it is necessary to develop the monitoring system, which investigates into the demand and supply of health manpower and principles of the health manpower allocation based on the regional properties. In order to allocate manpower in efficient manner, the government should reconstruct manpower policy, develop health manpower allocation formula, re-establish self-sufficient catchment area for primary health care physician and reinforce public health manpower. These plans should be supported by the central and local governments, which perform the consistent and systematic allocation policies for health manpower, especially primary health care physicians who provide essential medical care services such as primary health care service, emergency care service, baby delivery service and etc.

Monitoring of the Social and Health Dimensions of Climate Change

Project Head **Hosung Shin, Ph.D**

Climate changes occur on national and global scales, but the focus of adaptation policies is on local “communities.” Reducing the impact of climate changes requires a response management system capable of identifying potential risk areas. Analyses of risks factors are regarded essential in any effort geared towards minimizing the socioeconomic repercussions of climate changes. Adaptation strategies will have to factor in the need for improving residential and working conditions in particular for the socially-underprivileged. To this end, communications and dialogues should be facilitated between third-sector organizations and the government. Also, public support should be provided forthwith to help such privately-led health care initiatives as Green Clinic strengthen their roles in various activities. The primary goal of this study is to formulate a comprehensive set of adaptation strategies for basic localities, where people are in direct contact with public services. Incomplete though climate response policies are for even the central and metropolitan governments, adaptation

strategies for basic localities cannot be put off indefinitely. The reason upon which the authors base the priority of basic localities is in the fact that, when it comes to climate change adaptation effort, as is the case in many other policy areas, it is what’s done—in terms of data collection and needs assessment, among many other things—at the local level that shapes the direction of what at a higher level on a larger scale should be done to reduce the impact of climate changes, not least on people’s health. This study provides ample new information on the social and health dimensions of climate change and suggests ways to incorporate this into the existing database.

Study on Establishing Preventive Welfare System And Integrated Case Management for Vulnerable Families, Families in Crisis, and Multicultural Families: 1st Year

Project Head **Seung-kwon Kim, Ph.D**

The number of families in crisis, vulnerable families, multicultural families, and North Korean defector families is increasing in Korea. Although policies and services were created to address poverty and reduce risky factors, families in need have been increasing substantially since the mid-1990s.

This three year study in its first year attempts to establish a preventive welfare system and integrated case management for vulnerable families, families in crisis, and multicultural families. In addition, 44 case management centers in Korea conduct case management for these families.

In the first year, 80 case managers and 44 supervisors from their respective centers provided case management for 229 families, covering 768 individuals. In the analysis of the case management, we find that the families have common needs and show high risks in the following areas: lack of leisure activities, nervousness, difficulties in school life, parent-offspring conflicts, chronic/rare/incurable diseases, and lack of resources for housing expenses.

Finally, this study develops an effectiveness and efficiency evaluation system for case management. Existing domestic studies of this area tend to focus on the evaluation of input and output of case management, not its outcome. Our proposed system overcomes these limitations. The analysis of the system for case management will be conducted next year.

Social Safety Nets in Selected Asian Countries

Project Head **Seokpyo Hong, Ph.D**

It is debatable whether social safety nets knitted in the developed countries can work in the developing countries, especially in a time when social change is so rapid.

Asian countries have been battered by two economic crises of 1997 and 2008/2009, and the poor and vulnerable in the region were hit hard. Thus, it is opportune to look into how social safety nets set up by each Asian country to protect them work, and important to discuss the direction of mid-to long-term policies for social safety nets in a way that minimizes negative repercussions that could result in the implementation of the policies.

Based on the findings of the study, the following policy recommendations are suggested for the improvement of social safety nets in the region:

First, enhancing social safety nets in the developing countries requires both the development of social insurance programs as well as short-term or temporary social assistance programs.

Second, there can't be a single social safety net that works in all countries. Thus, it should

reflect the social norms, historical or institutional traditions, levels of economic development, national priorities, and capacity of local areas in the light of the preference of people.

Third, social assistance programs are an effective tool in mitigating the impact of the global economic crisis in the short term, however, in order to provide continuous cushion from the outside impact and to alleviate poverty, other forms of long-term social security services such as education and medical and nutritional services should be provided.

Fourth, to prevent the leakage of budget and efficiently implement social safety net programs, it is essential to obtain trustworthy information on who the vulnerable are and whether those selected to be the beneficiaries are the right ones.

Fifth, Asian countries need to enhance social security by expanding social insurance programs and raising their management efficiency.

Lastly, it is important to provide technical support to multilateral or bilateral social aid agencies in the development, targeting and monitoring of social security programs and the analysis and collection of data for their evaluation.

Fifth Wave Korea Welfare Panel Study: Descriptive Report

Project Head **Shin-Wook Kang, Ph.D**

Social welfare policy should cope flexibly with changes of people's economic situation, consumption, a sense of values, poverty and actual conditions of distribution, etc. However, there is a limit to cross-sectional survey to analyze the socio-economic dynamics due to age effect and cohort effect.

Allowing for this limit, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA) and Seoul National University(SNU) begun *Korea Welfare Panel Study(KOWEPS)* in 2006 and established 7,072 households originally sampled at the first wave year. Questionnaires of this survey comprise three parts which are for households, members aged 15 and over belonging to households, and special topics (supplements). Household samples also consist of two groups, which are 3,500 households under 60% of median income and 3,500 households over 60% of that. The attrition rate of the fifth wave survey carried out in 2010 compared to first wave in 2006 is 19.75%, which is the lowest attrition rate in Korea.

This wave surveyed 6,034 households

which included in original and new entered households, 12,275 for aged 15 over family members and 2,366 supplement for heads of household or their spouses.

We publish the descriptive report provides a wide variety of contents about the generals, economic conditions, circumstances, employment, social security, welfare needs and understanding of welfare which is the special topic on the fifth wave. Our results are very analogous to other cross-sectional surveys, such as 'Population and Housing Census', 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey' and 'Economically Active Population Census' and this means Korea Welfare Panel survey is very reliable.

An In-depth Study of 2009 Korea Welfare Panel Study - Analyzing Social Indicators

Project Head **MeeGon Kim, Ph.D**

This study aims to describe Korea's present situation and its changing aspects in five parts: distribution, housing, health, labor, and social security by analyzing raw data of the Korea Welfare Panel Study(KOWEPS) from 1st to 4th Wave. As the first social indicator, distribution is analyzed with poverty index including poverty ratio and poverty gap, and inequality index containing Gini coefficient, Entropy Index, Atkinson Index, and Distribution ratio. Also the effects of poverty reduction and inequality alleviation have been studied. As the second social indicator, housing is analyzed with the index of housing stability, housing amenity, housing affordability, and housing poverty. Third, health is examined by the index indicating subjective health, depression, smoking behavior and drinking behavior. Fourth, labor is observed with the economic participation rate, the employment and unemployment rate, the occupation status, the number of family member employed, and the ratio of work in hazardous circumstances. Fifth, social security is analyzed by observing the recipient ratio of

the public assistance, social insurance and the other welfare related services. Based on data from the Korea Welfare Panel, this study is aimed at providing policy implications by showing the changes that have taken place in various indicators—including income distribution, housing, health, labor, and welfare benefit—during the period between 2005 and 2008, by income groups (5 quintiles), sex, age, and area.

A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2008

Project Head **Young-Ho Jung, Ph.D**

The health care sector has rapidly changed and medical expenses have increased at growing speed. These changes increasingly demand improvement in efficiency, effectiveness and equity from the national health care sector.

To achieve such goals, the government has to secure basic statistical data in order to make evidence-based scientific policies. In particular, a database must be built to cover issues such as: 1) scientific data production with respect to medical utilizations and out-of-pocket medical expenses; and 2) complicated and diverse cause-and-effect relationships relating to behaviors of using health care services, health conditions, and health behaviors.

A wide variety of survey subjects should be included in panel surveys based on the conceptual framework pursued by the Korea Health Panel. In summary, the survey subjects in this report can be categorized into: 1) demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals and health equity; 2) health awareness and behaviors;

3) health levels and restrictions on activities; 4) social capital and network; 5) residential environment; 6) use of health care services; 7) accessibility to and satisfaction with medical services; 8) expenditure level of medical expenses; 9) financial resources for medical expenses; and 10) private health insurance payments.

In order to accomplish political objectives in the health care sector, it is imperative to primarily track down pathways relating to complicated and diverse cause-and-effect relationships among medical utilizations & behaviors, health conditions and health behaviors which determine medical expenditures. This is attributable to likelihood of establishing desired policies when phenomena are accurately apprehended and respective determinants are scientifically investigated. In that sense, the Korea Health Panel is expected to play a politically and academically important role and bring about the following effects. First, the panel allows for understanding of dynamic changes -which is impossible with

cross-sectional data -enabling cohort analyses (such as effects in a specific period of time and on the specific age group). Second, the panel provides diverse access to health, likely boosting the understanding level of health-related policies. Third, in-depth studies about medical utilizations and expenses should likely lead to comprehension and analyses of dynamic changes with respect to payments for services not covered by the health insurance, medicine and private health insurance of individuals and households.

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2010 Development and Operation of Gateway System for Internet Health Information

Project Head **Young-Chul Chung, Ph.D**

The Health Information Park (healthpark.or.kr) is an internet-based gateway system designed to promote public use of up-to-date and reliable health information. Aimed at protecting people's health rights, encouraging healthy lifestyle practices, providing broader health education information, and increasing user convenience, the Health Information Park is refurbished and enriched in 2010 with many a number of new features, including health widget, RSS, bookmark, and blog. As of December 2010, the Health Information Park is a one-stop information storehouse of 118 source organizations that provides 5,247 newspaper /broadcast reports, health contents (9 recommended items, 30 patient group information pieces, 99 self-diagnosis articles), 1,350 health education articles, 1,406 healthy lifestyle articles, 2,337 health articles on different body parts, 2007 health information pieces for different age groups, 2,431 pieces of information on 17 different diseases, 195 expert views, and 669 health rules. In addition, the 2010 Health Information Park features 23 health apps for wireless

internet users. The Health Information Park has drawn in 2010 a daily average of 2,505 visits, a fall from the previous year's figure of 2,930, which points to the need for increasing user accessibility. In a user survey that was conducted as part of the current project, the Health Information Park and the information posted on it were rated highly in terms of profusion, reliability, usability, ease of browsing, timeliness, and comprehensibility. Future efforts will have to be exerted at the government level to craft comprehensive standards for public health portals, provide mid-to-long-term plans and financial support for "customized contents," develop more health information apps for mobile users, and strengthen partnership and ties with existing and new information source groups.

Establishment and Management of the Information System for Health and Welfare Statistics: 2nd Year

Project Head **Yeon Hee Lee, Ph.D**

*Background and Objectives of the Study

The Project is currently in its first phase of the system development in accordance with the Informatization Strategy of the Information System for Health and Welfare Statistics.

The purpose of the Project is to increase public access to health and welfare statistics, establish a system to provide the statistics in an integrated way, and provide a focal point to play key role in the service of health and welfare statistics.

*Contents and Methods of the Study

Started the first phase of the system development in accordance with the Information Strategy Planning.

Conducted an analysis on the data from the previous research papers and on the statistical tables resulted from the previous surveys which have higher potential to be used as basic data for policy making.

Outsourced the first phase of the system development to an experienced outside system integration company.

Determined the direction and scope of work of the 2nd phase of the system development.

*Results of the Study

Conducted an analysis on the survey items of three surveys conducted with regularity.

Completed the first phase of the development of a web portal for health and welfare statistics.

Maximized visual effects of the statistics to provide user friendly statistical services.

Laid the foundations for setting up survey questions standards by compiling statistical terms used in health and welfare surveys and publishing them on the web portal.

Established a micro data management system to provide the public with the survey data and suggested data management methods.

The Direction of the System Construction

The first phase of the system development

was focused on user friendliness, but the second phase will emphasize advancing functional efficiency to maximize the work efficiency of web portal managers.

Update statistical data on health and welfare.

Prepare a method to collect local statistics and expand local health and welfare statistical service.

Establish publicity plans for the web portal and publish a webzine.

Carry out the second phase of the Information Strategy Planning, including improving the service functions made in the first phase of the system development.

The Impact of Social Spending on Economic Growth: Final Year

Project Head **Jongwook Won, Ph.D**

This study, started in 2008 and in its third and final year in 2010, aims at exploring the relationship between social spending and economic growth, and reviews current social spending policies and programs. It also aims at developing a specific program to set up policy priorities to initiate a virtuous circle between social spending and economic growth. This study consists of individual studies conducted by several institutes, including "Social Services Budget Analysis and Program Development through International Comparison" by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, "Effectiveness of Social Capital and Systematic Support for Social Capital Accumulation" by the Korea Educational Development Institute, "Social Enterprises for Sustainable Employment: Models and Development Strategy" by the Korea Labor Institute, and "Middle Class Crisis: Causes and Policy Responses" by the Korea University Economic Research Center. On a micro level, the study suggests strategies to develop child care support programs to

overcome both low fertility and intergenerational transmission of poverty and ways to increase sustainability of social enterprises to boost the economic capacity of the poor. On a macro level, the study presents policy options to increase social capital, and to empower the middle class, the size of which can be an indicator for social stability, based on the analysis of the changes in the middle class. It turned out that there are limitations in the macroeconomic models in analyzing the relationship between social spending and economic growth, as these models produced different results depending on different ways adopted to use data. On a micro level, child welfare and education programs can offset some of the negative impacts from low fertility and poverty inheritance. It is also contributive to increasing economic potential to provide assistance to the low-income class in their economic activities.

Socioeconomic Vulnerability and Adoption to Climate Change

Project Head **Hosung Shin, Ph.D**

Climate change will have significant physical, mental impacts and the quality of life. In particular, climate change will affect people's access to basic goods and services such as water, shelter and food, as well as other key priorities for human wellbeing such as education, employment and protection from crime. Evidence shows that not only are the deprived people often more exposed to specific climate change impacts, they are also more vulnerable to those impacts. Climate change will widen existing inequalities. The purpose of this study is twofold. One is to model a peoples vulnerability to climate change focused on health, and the other is to explore the association between climate change and the morbidity and mortality of diseases.

The vulnerability assessment framework of climate change focused on health consists of six layers, which are based on the principle of IPCC vulnerability concepts (exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity) and the pathway of direct and indirect impacts of climate change modulators on health. IPCC

indicated the modulators as environments, social conditions, and health systems. The first layer of vulnerability assessment model is climate factors such as the future change of temperature, precipitation, and humidity and their variabilities. The second layer is the magnitude and distribution of climate change related to diseases. The third one is environmental factors, which are associated with diseases prevalence, and is composed of natural environment such as ozone condition, ecological system, vegetation area and man-made environment like heat island, housing condition, and land-use alteration.

The fourth layer is vulnerable population distribution of climate change. We follow the SNIFFER classification of climate change vulnerability framework (SNIFFER reported that vulnerable people are likely to be those who live in the area at risk, being socially deprived and disempowered). The fifth layer describes social conditions, which are associated with social resources and upstream determinants of health. The final layer of vulnerability model is the health system. In

particular, public health initiatives are crucial to the success of adaptation policy and community mobilizing.

Despite of several experiments and studies regarding the development of climate change adaptation strategy on municipal level, the vulnerability research and practice is just the beginning. This is mainly due to the uncertainty of effects of adaptation process on health, and the assessment of vulnerability of climate change needs long-term approach and continuous improvement and compensation.

III

Other Research Activities

1. Commissioned Research Projects in 2010
2. Working Papers
3. KIHASA Periodicals



1. Commissioned Research Projects in 2010

Commissioned by governments and outside organizations, KIHASA policy papers present policy alternatives as practical solutions to current policy issues based on scientific analysis.

Number	Title	Author
Policy 2010-01	Establishing the 2nd Basic Health and Welfare Plan for Farming and Fishing Villages	Taewan Kim
Policy 2010-02	Hygiene Grading of Restaurants in Seoul: Pilot Project	Kee-Hey Jung
Policy 2010-03-1	Basic Analysis of the National Pension Service for the Establishment of a Multi-pillar Old-age Income Security System	Sukmyung Yun
Policy 2010-03-2	Analysis of the National Pension Service for the Establishment of a Multi-pillar Old-age Income Security System	Sukmyung Yun
Policy 2010-04	Mid-to Long-term Supply and Demand Projection of Healthcare Workforce	Youngho Oh
Policy 2010-05	Designation of a Special Medical District for the Development of the Jeju Medical Industry	Young-Suk Shin
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3. KIHASA Periodicals

* Health and Social Welfare Review

An academic journal, published twice a year, covers theories and policies in healthcare, social security, low fertility and aging, and health and welfare information and statistics

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* Health-Welfare Policy Forum

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January (Vol.159)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2010 Budger of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs • Health Policy 2010: Changes and Outlook • Policies on Food and Health Promotion 2010 • Prospects for Social Insurance Programs in 2010: With Special Reference to Public Pension Schemes • Change and Outlook of the Basic Livelihood Security System in 2010 • Welfare Service Policies in 2010: Its Issues and Prospects • Policy Response to Low Fertility 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant Mortality Level and Characteristics in 2005~2006 • Calculation and Comparison of "Well-being Indicator" for OECD Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Policy for the Elderly in China before and after the Reform; based on Pension Insurance System • Adult Social Service Reform trends in the UK

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